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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

IN RE: INSULIN PRICING LITIGATION	Case No. 2:23-md-03080 (BRM)(RLS) MDL No. 3080
HAGERSTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Plaintiff. v. ELI LILLY AND COMPANY; SANOFI-AVENTIS U.S. LLC, NOVO NORDISK INC.; CVS HEALTH CORPORATION; CVS PHARMACY, INC.; CAREMARK RX, LLC; CAREMARK LLC; CAREMARKPCS HEALTH, LLC; EVERNORTH HEALTH, INC.; EXPRESS SCRIPTS, INC.; EXPRESS SCRIPTS ADMINISTRATORS, LLC; MEDCO HEALTH SOLUTIONS, INC.; ESI MAIL PHARMACY SERVICES, INC., EXPRESS SCRIPTS PHARMACY, INC., UNITEDHEALTH GROUP, INC., UNITED HEALTHCARE SERVICES,	Judge Brian R. Martinotti Judge Rukshanah L. Singh DIRECT-FILED COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. 9 Civil Action No.: 2:24-cv-11150 **COMPLAINT and DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

INC.; UNITEDHEALTHCARE INSURANCE CO.; OPTUM, INC.; OPTUMRX, INC.; and OPTUMINSIGHT, INC.,	)
Defendants.	)

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Plaintiff Hagerstown Community College ("Plaintiff"), by and through undersigned counsel, brings this lawsuit against the above-named Defendants and alleges as set forth below.

I. DESIGNATED FORUM

1. This action is directly filed in *In Re: Insulin Pricing Litigation*, MDL No. 3080, which was established on August 3, 2023, pursuant to the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transfer order, and in accordance with this Court's August 2023 "Instructions for Opening a Case Relevant to MDL 3080."

2. In accordance with Case Management Order #9, ECF 180, the Designated Forum for this matter is in the Northern Division of the U.S. District Court of Maryland under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2), because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in that District.

II. INTRODUCTION

3. The cost of diabetes medications has skyrocketed over the past twenty years. Over that time, while the average cost of consumer goods and services has risen 1.75-fold, the cost of some diabetes medications has risen more than tenfold. These price increases do not derive from the rising cost of goods, production costs, investment in research and development, or competitive market forces. Instead, Defendants engineered them to exponentially increase their profits at the expense of payors like Plaintiff.

4. Diabetes is widespread. According to the American Diabetes Association, the

total estimated cost of diabetes in the United States in 2022 was over $412 billion (including $306.6 billion in direct medical costs and $106.3 billion in indirect costs)—up from $327 billion in 2017. Direct health care costs attributable to diabetes have increased by $80 billion over the past ten years—from $227 billion in 2012 to $306.6 billion in 2022. One in four healthcare dollars is spent caring for people with diabetes.

5. Approximately 620,000 Maryland residents—or 11.1% of the population have diabetes. In Washington County, which contains Hagerstown Community College, approximately 10.9% of adults live with diabetes.

6. In Maryland, diabetes costs nearly $7 billion per year in direct medical expenses. Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi (collectively, the "Manufacturer Defendants" or the "Manufacturers") manufacture nearly all insulins and other diabetes medications available in the United States. In 2020—as in years past—the three Manufacturer Defendants controlled 92% (by volume) and 96% (by revenue) of the global market for diabetes drugs.

7. Defendants CVS Caremark, Express Scripts, and OptumRx (collectively, the "PBM Defendants" or "the PBMs") are pharmacy benefit managers that work in concert with the Manufacturers to dictate the availability and price of the at-issue drugs for most of the U.S. market.[1] The PBM Defendants are, at once, (a) the three

[1] The "at-issue drugs" or "at-issue medications" are those set forth in the table in paragraph 272

largest PBMs in the United States (controlling more than 80% of the PBM market); (b) the largest pharmacies in the United States (comprising three of the top five dispensing pharmacies in the U.S.); and (c) owned and controlled by entities that own three of the largest insurance companies in the United States—Aetna (CVS Caremark), Cigna (Express Scripts), and UnitedHealthcare (OptumRx).

8. These conglomerate Defendants sit at 5th (UnitedHealth Group), 6th (CVS Health), and 15th (Cigna) on the Fortune 500 list.

Figure 1: PBMs, PBM-Affiliated Insurers, and PBM-Affiliated Pharmacies

PBM	PBM-Affiliated Insurer	PBM-Affiliated Pharmacy
CVS Caremark	Aetna	CVS Pharmacy
Express Scripts	Cigna	Express Scripts Pharmacy Inc.
Optum	UnitedHealthcare	OptumRx

9. For transactions in which the PBM Defendants control the insurer, the PBM, and the pharmacy (e.g., CVS Caremark–Aetna–CVS Pharmacy)—these middlemen capture as much as half of the money spent on each insulin prescription (up from 25% in 2014), even though they contribute nothing to the innovation, development, manufacture, or production of the drugs.

10. The PBMs establish national formulary offerings (i.e., approved-drug lists) that determine which diabetes medications are covered by nearly every payor in the United States, including in Maryland and, more specifically, Hagerstown Community College.

11. The Manufacturers and PBMs understand that the PBMs' national formularies drive drug utilization. The more accessible a drug is on the PBMs' national formularies, the more that drug will be purchased throughout the United States. Conversely, the exclusion of a drug from one or more of the PBMs' formularies can render the drug virtually inaccessible for millions of covered persons.

12. Given the PBMs' market power and the crucial role their standard formularies play in the pharmaceutical payment chain, both Defendant groups understand that the PBM Defendants wield enormous influence over drug prices and purchasing behavior.

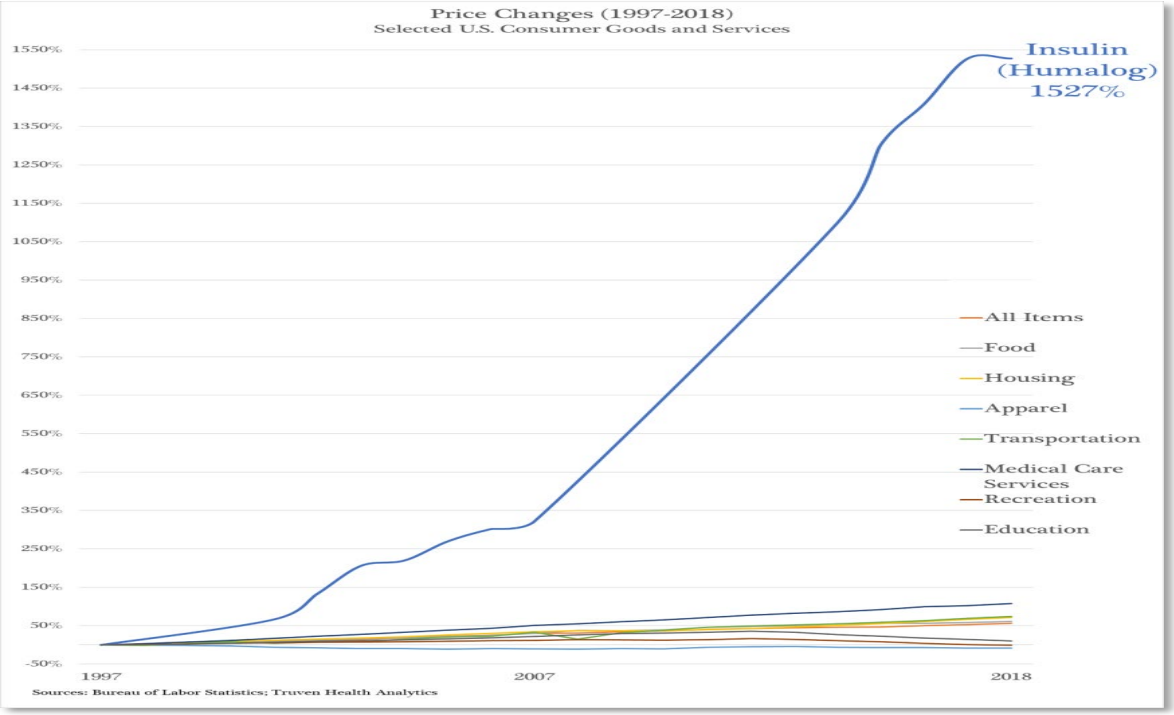
13. The Manufacturers set the initial list prices for their respective insulin medications. Over the last twenty years, list prices have sharply increased in lockstep, even though the cost of production has decreased. Insulins, which today cost Manufacturers as little as $2 per vial to produce, and which were priced at $20 per vial in the 1990s, now range in price from $300 to over $700.

14. The Manufacturer Defendants have in tandem increased the prices of their insulins up to 1,000%, taking the same increases down to the decimal point within a few days of one another and, according to a U.S. Senate Finance Committee investigation, "sometimes mirroring" one another in "days or even hours."[2] Figure 2

[2] Charles E. Grassley & Ron Wyden, *Staff Report on Insulin: Examining the Factors Driving the Rising Cost of a Century Old Drug*, *Sen. Fin. Comm.*, at 6, 54, 55 (Jan. 2021),https://www.finance.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Grassley-Wyden%20Insulin%20Report%20FINAL%201).pdf (hereinafter "Senate Insulin Report")

reflects the exponential rate at which Defendant Eli Lilly raised the list price of its analog insulin, Humalog, compared to the rate of inflation for other consumer goods and services during the period from 1997 through 2018.

Figure 2: Price Increase of Insulin (Humalog) vs. Selected Consumer Goods, 1997-2018



15. When looking at the narrower timeframe between 2013 through 2018, prices for insulin products have increased at rates far exceeding inflation, as illustrated in the chart below from the Kaiser Family Foundation.

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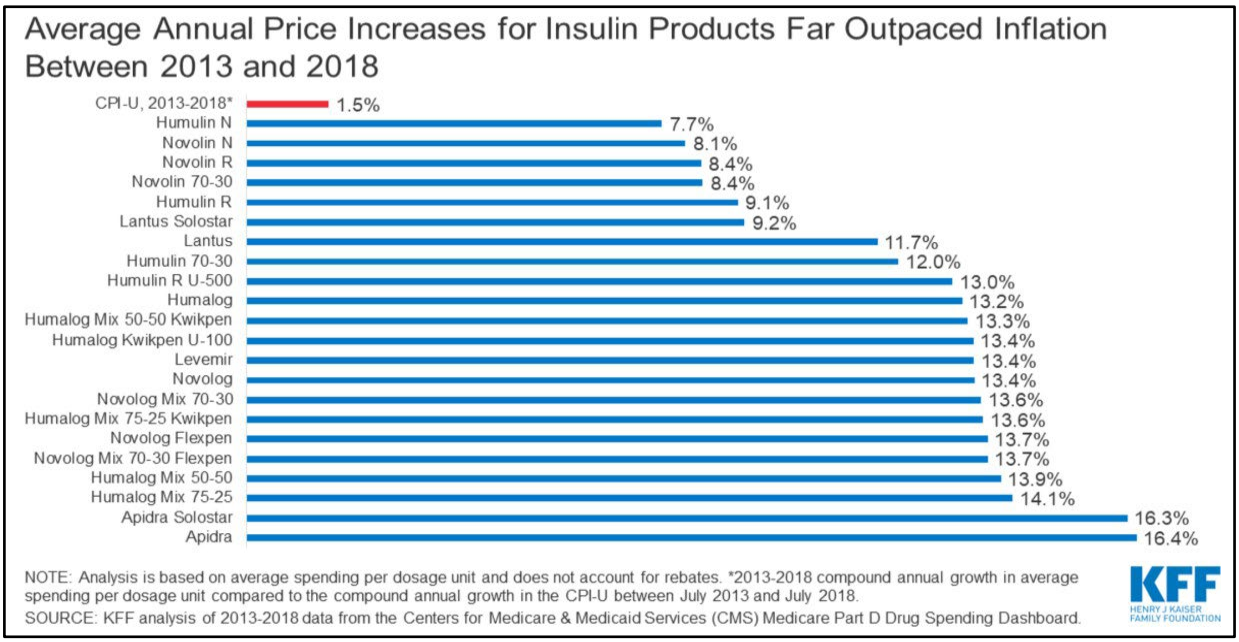
Figure 3: Average annual price increases of insulins vs. inflation, 2013-2018



16. Today's exorbitant prices are contrary to the intent of insulin's inventors, who sold their original patent rights to the University of Toronto for $1 each, reasoning that "[w]hen the details of the method of preparation are published anyone would be free to prepare the extract, but no one could secure a profitable monopoly." One of the inventors, Sir Frederick Banting, stated that "[i]nsulin does not belong to me, it belongs to the world." But today, in contrast to its inventors' noble aims, insulin is the poster child for skyrocketing pharmaceutical prices.

17. Little about these medications has changed over the past one hundred years; today's $350 insulin is essentially the same product the Manufacturers sold for $20 in the 1990s.

How the Insulin Pricing Scheme Works

18. In the simplest terms, there are three classes of participants in the at-issue

medication chain.

a. *Health Insurance Plans.* Health insurance plans, often funded by employers (here, the Hagerstown Community College), provide cost coverage and reimbursements for medical treatment and care of individuals. These plans often include pharmacy benefits, meaning that the health plan pays a substantial share of the purchase price of its beneficiaries' prescription drugs, which includes the at-issue diabetes medications. Operators of these plans may be referred to as payors, plan sponsors, or clients. The three main types of payors are government/public payors, commercial payors, and private payors.

b. *Pharmacy Benefit Managers.* Payors routinely engage pharmacy benefit managers to manage their prescription benefits, which includes negotiating prices with drug manufacturers and (ostensibly) helping payors manage drug spending. Each pharmacy benefit manager maintains a formulary—a list of covered medications. A pharmacy benefit manager's power to include or exclude a drug from its formulary should theoretically incentivize manufacturers to lower their list prices. Pharmacy benefit managers also contract with pharmacies to dispense medications purchased by the plan's beneficiaries. Pharmacy benefit managers are compensated by retaining a portion of what—again in theory—should be shared savings on the cost of medications.

c. *Manufacturers*. Manufacturers produce prescription medications, including the at-issue insulin medications.[3] Each sets a list price for its products. The term "list price" often is used interchangeably with "Wholesale Acquisition Cost" or "WAC." The manufacturers self-report their list prices to publishing compendia such as First DataBank, Medi-Span, or Redbook, who then publish those prices.[4]

19. Given the PBMs' purchasing power and their control over formularies that dictate the availability of drugs, their involvement should theoretically drive down list prices because drug manufacturers normally compete for inclusion on the standard national formularies by lowering prices. For insulin, however, to gain access to the PBMs' formularies, the Manufacturers gain the PBMs' approval by artificially inflating their list prices and then paying a significant, yet undisclosed, portion of

[3] There are three types of insulin medications. First are *biologics,* which are manufactured insulins derived from living organisms. Second are *biosimilars*, which are "highly similar" copies of biologics. They are similar in concept to "generic" drugs; but in seeking approval, biosimilars use biologics (rather than drugs) as comparators. Third, the confusingly-named *authorized generics* are not true generics—they are an approved brand-name drug marketed without the brand name on the label. The FDA approved the original insulins as drug products rather than biologics, so although there was a regulatory pathway to introduce biosimilars generally (i.e., copies of biologics), companies could not introduce insulin biosimilars because their comparators were "drugs" rather than "biologics." In 2020, the FDA moved insulin to the biologic regulatory pathway, thereby opening the door to approval of biosimilars through an abbreviated approval process.

[4] The related "Average Wholesale Price" (AWP) is the published price for a drug sold by wholesalers to retailers.

that inflated price back to the PBMs (collectively, the "Manufacturer Payments").[5] The Manufacturer Payments bear a variety of dubious labels, including rebates, discounts, credits, inflation/price protection fees, and administrative fees. By whatever name, the inflated list prices and resulting Manufacturer Payments are a quid pro quo for inclusion and favorable placement on the PBMs' formularies.[6]

20. Contracts between the PBM Defendants and payors like Plaintiff tie the definition of "rebates" to patient drug utilization. But the contracts between the PBMs and Manufacturers define "rebates" and other Manufacturer Payments differently, e.g., by calling rebates for formulary placement "administrative fees." Defendants consequently profit from the "rebates" and other Manufacturer Payments, which are shielded from payors' contractual audit rights, thereby precluding payors from verifying the components or accuracy of the "rebates" that payors receive.

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[5] In this complaint, "Manufacturer Payments" is defined to include all payments or financial benefits of any kind conferred by the Manufacturer Defendants to the PBM Defendants (or a subsidiary, affiliated entity, or group purchasing organization or rebate aggregator acting on a PBM Defendant's behalf), either directly via contract or indirectly via Manufacturer-controlled intermediaries. Manufacturer Payments include rebates, administrative fees, inflation fees, pharmacy supplemental discounts, volume discounts, price or margin guarantees, and any other form of consideration exchanged.

[6] Favorable or preferred placement may, for example, involve placing a branded product in a lower cost-sharing tier or relaxing utilization controls (such as prior authorization requirements or quantity limits). Favorable placement of a relatively more expensive drug encourages use of that drug and leads to higher out-of-pocket costs for payors and co-payors.

21. The PBM Defendants' staggering revenues vastly exceed the fair market value of their services—both generally and with respect to the at-issue drugs.

22. The Manufacturers' initial list prices for the at-issue drugs are not the result of free market competition for payors' business. To the contrary, their list prices are so exorbitant in comparison to the net prices they ultimately realize that the Manufacturers know that their initial list prices constitute false prices. These list prices reflect neither the Manufacturers' actual costs to produce the at-issue drugs nor the fair market value of those drugs. Rather, they are artificially inflated solely to facilitate the Insulin Pricing Scheme.[7]

23. The PBM Defendants grant formulary status based on (a) the *highest inflated price*—which the PBMs know to be false—and (b) which diabetes medications generate the largest profits for themselves.

24. The Insulin Pricing Scheme thus creates a "best of both worlds" scenario for Defendants. The PBMs get exorbitant secret Manufacturer Payments based on the Manufacturers' list prices, and the Manufacturers increase their sales and revenues by being favorably placed on formularies. As the PBMs get larger and larger Manufacturer Payments, the Manufacturers simply increase their list prices further.

[7] "Net price" refers to the price the manufacturer ultimately realizes—that is, the list price less rebates, and other discounts (net sales divided by volume). At times, Defendants' representatives use "net price" to refer to the amount payors or plan members pay for medications. In this Complaint, "net price" refers to the former—the amount that the Manufacturers realize for the at-issue drugs, which is roughly the list price less Manufacturer Payments.

25. The PBM Defendants profit off the Insulin Pricing Scheme in many ways, including: (a) retaining a significant, yet secret, share of the Manufacturer Payments, either directly or through rebate aggregators, (b) using the prices produced by the Insulin Pricing Scheme to generate unwarranted profits from pharmacies, and (c) relying on those same artificial list prices to drive up the PBMs' margins and pharmacy-related fees, including those relating to their mail-order pharmacies. In addition, because the PBM Defendants claim that they can extract higher rebates due to their market power, ever-rising list prices increase demand for the PBMs' purported negotiation services.

26. As detailed below, although the PBM Defendants represent both publicly and directly to their client payors that they use their market power to drive down prices for diabetes medications, these representations are false and deceptive. Instead, the PBMs intentionally incentivize the Manufacturers to inflate their list prices. The PBMs' "negotiations" intentionally drive up the price of the at-issue drugs and are directly responsible for the skyrocketing prices of diabetes medications, conferring unearned benefits upon the PBMs and Manufacturers alike.

27. Because the purchase price of every at-issue diabetes medication flows from a false list price generated by Defendants' unfair and deceptive scheme, every payor in the United States that purchases these life-sustaining drugs, including Plaintiff, has been directly harmed by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

28. Even if temporary reductions in Plaintiff's costs for the at-issue drugs occur

from time to time, those costs still remain higher than costs that would have resulted from a transparent exchange in a free and open market.

29. As a payor for and purchaser of the at-issue drugs, Plaintiff has been overcharged during the relevant period as a direct result of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

30. A substantial portion of this amount is attributable to the artificially inflated prices of the at-issue drugs, which arose not from transparent or competitive market forces, but from undisclosed, opaque, and unlawful conduct on the part of the Manufacturer Defendants and the PBM Defendants.

31. This action alleges that Defendants violated the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the Sherman Antitrust Act, Maryland Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, and Maryland common law by engaging in the Insulin Pricing Scheme. The Insulin Pricing Scheme directly and foreseeably caused, and continues to cause, harm to the Plaintiff.

32. This action seeks injunctive relief, restitution, disgorgement, actual damages, treble damages and/or penalties, punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs, and all other available relief to address and abate the harm caused by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

33. The relevant period for the claims alleged is from 2003 through the present.

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III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

34. **Plaintiff Hagerstown Community College** is a school district in Washington County, Maryland.

35. Plaintiff, as a government entity, provides health insurance to Hagerstown Community College employees, retirees and dependents. That health insurance includes prescription drug benefits.

36. Any increase in spending has a detrimental effect on Plaintiff's overall budget and, in turn, negatively impacts its ability to provide necessary services to the community.

37. The Insulin Pricing Scheme has had such an effect.

38. Additionally, as a government employer, Plaintiff provides health benefits to its employees and/or retirees and their dependents ("Beneficiaries"). These benefits include paying for Beneficiaries' pharmaceutical drugs, including the at-issue diabetes medications.

39. Plaintiff maintains a self-insured, third-party administered health plan for its Beneficiaries. During the relevant period, CVS Caremark provided pharmacy benefit management services for Plaintiff's Beneficiaries.

40. During the relevant period, and to the detriment of its Beneficiaries and taxpayers, Plaintiff has paid more for insulin than it otherwise would have paid absent Defendants' conduct.

41. Plaintiff seeks to recover for the losses it has suffered due to Defendants' illegal Insulin Pricing Scheme.

B. Manufacturer Defendants

42. **Defendant Eli Lilly and Company ("Eli Lilly")** is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of business at Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, Indiana 46285.

43. Eli Lilly is registered to do business in the State of Maryland.

44. In Maryland and nationally, Eli Lilly manufactures, promotes, and distributes several at-issue diabetes medications, including: Humulin N (first U.S. approval in 1982), Humulin R (first U.S. approval in 1982), Humalog (first U.S. approval in 1996), Trulicity (first U.S. approval in 2014), and Basaglar (first U.S. approval in 2015).

45. Eli Lilly's domestic revenues from 2019 to 2021 were $11.9 billion from Trulicity, $4.48 billion from Humalog, $2.58 billion from Humulin and $2.31 billion from Basaglar.[8]

46. Eli Lilly's global revenues in 2018 were $3.2 billion from Trulicity, $2.99 billion from Humalog, $1.33 billion from Humulin and $801 million from Basaglar.

47. Eli Lilly transacts business in Maryland, including Washington County, targeting these markets for its products, including the at-issue diabetes medications.

[8] Eli Lilly Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 20)

48. Eli Lilly employs sales representatives throughout Maryland to promote and sell Humulin N, Humulin R, Humalog, Trulicity, and Basaglar and it uses wholesalers (McKesson, Amerisource Bergen and Cardinal Health) to distribute the at-issue products to pharmacies and healthcare professionals within Maryland, including Washington County.

49. Eli Lilly also directs advertising and informational materials to Maryland physicians and potential users of Eli Lilly's products.

50. At all times relevant hereto, in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, Eli Lilly published its prices for the at-issue diabetes medications throughout Maryland with the express knowledge that payment and reimbursement by Plaintiff would be based on those false list prices.

51. During the relevant period, Plaintiff purchased Eli Lilly's at-issue drugs at a price based on false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme through its employee health plans.

52. All Eli Lilly diabetes medications related to the at-issue transactions were paid for and/or reimbursed in Maryland based on the specific false and inflated prices Eli Lilly caused to be published in Maryland in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

53. **Defendant Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC ("Sanofi")** is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 55 Corporate Drive, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807.

54. Since 2006 Sanofi has been registered to do business in the State of Maryland.

55. Sanofi manufactures, promotes, and distributes pharmaceutical drugs both in Maryland and nationally, including Lantus (first U.S. approval in 2000), Apidra (first U.S. approval in April 2004), Toujeo (first U.S. marketing authorization in February 2015), and Soliqua (first U.S. approval in November 2016).

56. Sanofi touts Lantus as one of its "flagship products" and "one of Sanofi's leading products in 2021 with net sales of €2,494 million" ($2.95 billion), as well as net sales of €2,661million ($3.04 billion) in 2020, representing 7.4% of the company's net sales for 2020.[9]

57. Sanofi's U.S. net sales in 2019 were $1.29 billion from Lantus, $323.7 million from Toujeo, and $51.5 million from Apidra.[10]

58. Sanofi transacts business in Maryland and in Washington County, targeting these markets for its products, including the at-issue diabetes medications.

59. Sanofi employs sales representatives throughout Maryland and in this District to promote and sell Lantus, Toujeo, Soliqua, and Apidra, and utilizes wholesalers to distribute the at-issue products to pharmacies and healthcare professionals within Maryland, including in Washington County.

60. Sanofi also directs advertising and informational materials to Maryland

[9] Sanofi Annual Report (Form 20-F) (FYE Dec. 31, 2021); Sanofi Annual Report

[10] Sanofi Annual Report (Form 20-F) (FYE Dec. 31, 2019)

physicians and potential users of Sanofi's products for the specific purpose of selling the at-issue drugs in Maryland and Washington County and profiting from the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

61. At all times relevant hereto, in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, Sanofi published its prices of its at-issue diabetes medications throughout Maryland for the purpose of payment and reimbursement by payors, including Plaintiff.

62. During the relevant period, Plaintiff purchased Sanofi's at-issue drugs at prices based on false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme through its employee health plans.

63. All Sanofi diabetes medications related to the at-issue transactions were paid for and/or reimbursed in Maryland and Washington County based on the specific false and inflated prices Sanofi caused to be published in Maryland in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

64. **Defendant Novo Nordisk Inc. ("Novo Nordisk")** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 800 Scudders Mill Road, Plainsboro, New Jersey 08536.

65. Novo Nordisk is registered to do business in the State of Maryland.

66. Novo Nordisk manufactures, promotes, and distributes pharmaceutical drugs both in Maryland and nationally, including Novolin R (first U.S. approval in 1991), Novolin N (first U.S. approval in 1991), Novolog (first U.S. approval in June 2002), Levemir (first U.S. approval in June 2005), Victoza (first U.S. approval in January

2010), Tresiba (first U.S. approval in 2015), and Ozempic (first U.S. approval in 2017).

67. Novo Nordisk's combined net sales of these drugs in the United States from 2018 to 2020 totaled approximately $18.1 billion ($6.11 billion for Victoza alone).[11]

68. Novo Nordisk's global revenues for "total diabetes care" over that three-year period exceeded $41 billion.[12]

69. Novo Nordisk transacts business in Maryland and in Washington County, targeting these markets for its products, including the at-issue diabetes medications.

70. Novo Nordisk employs sales representatives throughout Maryland and Washington County to promote and sell Novolin R, Novolin N, Novolog, Levemir, Tresiba, Victoza, and Ozempic, and it utilizes wholesalers to distribute the at-issue products to pharmacies and healthcare professionals within Maryland, including in Washington County.

71. Novo Nordisk also directs advertising and informational materials to Maryland and Washington County physicians and potential users of Novo Nordisk's products.

72. At all times relevant hereto, in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, Novo Nordisk published its prices of its at-issue diabetes medications throughout Maryland for the purpose of payment and reimbursement by Plaintiff.

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[11] Novo Nordisk, Annual Report (Form 20-F) (Dec. 31, 2019)

[12] *Id.*

73. During the relevant period, Plaintiff purchased Novo Nordisk's at-issue diabetes medications at prices based on false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme through its employee health plans.

74. All Novo Nordisk diabetes medications related to the at-issue transactions were paid for and/or reimbursed in Maryland based on the specific false and inflated prices Novo Nordisk caused to be published in Maryland in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

75. As set forth above, Eli Lilly, Sanofi, and Novo Nordisk are referred to collectively as the "Manufacturer Defendants" or the "Manufacturers."

C. PBM Defendants

CVS Caremark

76. **Defendant CVS Health Corporation ("CVS Health")** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at One CVS Drive, Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895. CVS Health transacts business and has locations throughout the United States and Maryland.

77. CVS Health transacts business and has locations throughout the United States and Maryland, including in Washington County.

78. CVS Health—through its executives and employees, including its CEO, Chief Medical Officer, Executive Vice Presidents, Senior Executives in Trade Finance, Senior Vice Presidents, and Chief Communication Officers—is directly involved in creating and implementing the company policies that inform its PBM

services and formulary construction, including with respect to the at-issue drugs involved in the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

79. CVS Health's conduct had a direct effect in Maryland and damaged Plaintiff as a payor and purchaser.

80. On a regular basis, CVS Health executives and employees communicate with and direct its subsidiaries related to the at-issue PBM services and formulary activities.

81. In annual reports filed with the SEC throughout the last decade, CVS Health (or its predecessor) has repeatedly and explicitly stated that CVS Health itself:

- designs pharmacy benefit plans that minimize the costs to the client while prioritizing the welfare and safety of the clients' members;
- negotiates with pharmaceutical companies to obtain discounted acquisition costs for many of the products on CVS Health's drug lists, and these negotiated discounts enable CVS Health to offer reduced costs to clients; and
- utilizes an independent panel of doctors, pharmacists, and other medical experts, referred to as its Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee, to select drugs that meet the highest standards of safety and efficacy for inclusion on its drug lists.

82. CVS Health publicly represents that it lowers the cost of the at-issue diabetes medications. For example, in 2016, CVS Health announced a new program to "reduce overall spending in diabetes" that is available in all states, including Maryland, stating:

> *CVS Health* introduced a new program available to help the company's pharmacy benefit management (PBM) clients to improve the health outcomes of their members, *lower pharmacy*

> *costs [for diabetes medications]* through aggressive trend management and decrease medical costs . . . [and that] participating clients could save between $3,000 to $5,000 per year for each member who successfully improves control of their diabetes" (emphasis supplied).[13]

83. A 2017 CVS Health report stated: "*CVS Health* pharmacy benefit management (PBM) strategies reduced trend for commercial clients to 1.9 percent per member per year the lowest in five years. Despite manufacturer price increases of near 10 percent, *CVS Health* kept drug price growth at a minimal 0.2 percent."

84. In November 2018, CVS Health acquired Aetna for $69 billion and became the first combination of a major health insurer, PBM, and mail-order and retail pharmacy chain. As a result, CVS Health controls the health plan/insurer, the PBM, and the pharmacies used by approximately 40 million Aetna members in the United States, including in Maryland. CVS Health controls the entire drug payment chain for these 40 million Americans.

85. CVS Health is the immediate or indirect parent of many pharmacy subsidiaries that own and operate hundreds of pharmacies throughout Maryland, including CVS Pharmacy, Inc., which is registered to do business in the state. These pharmacies dispensed and received payment for the at-issue diabetes medications throughout the relevant period. According to CVS Health's 2022 Form 10-K filed

[13] CVS HEALTH, *CVS Health Introduces New "Transform Diabetes Care" Program to Improve Health Outcomes and Lower Overall Health Care Costs* (Dec. 13, 2016), https://cvshealth.com/newsroom/press-releases/cvs-health-introduces-newtransform-diabetes-care-program-improve-health.

with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the company "maintains a national network of approximately 66,000 retail pharmacies, consisting of approximately 40,000 chain pharmacies (which include CVS Pharmacy locations) and approximately 26,000 independent pharmacies, in the United States."[14]

86. **Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. ("CVS Pharmacy")** is a Rhode Island corporation whose principal place of business is at the same location as CVS Health. CVS Pharmacy is a wholly owned subsidiary of CVS Health.

87. CVS Pharmacy is the immediate or indirect parent of many pharmacy subsidiaries that own and operate hundreds of pharmacies throughout Maryland and is directly involved in these pharmacies dispensing and payment policies related to the at-issue diabetes medications. These subsidiaries hold pharmacy licenses in Maryland.

88. CVS Pharmacy is also the immediate and direct parent of Defendant Caremark Rx, LLC.

89. CVS Pharmacy is registered to do business in Maryland.

90. CVS Pharmacy holds numerous pharmacy licenses (d/b/a CVS Health) in Maryland.

91. During the relevant period, CVS Pharmacy provided retail pharmacy services through hundreds of pharmacy subsidiaries in Maryland and Washington County that gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

92. **Defendant Caremark Rx, LLC** is a Delaware limited liability company and

[14] CVS Health Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2022)

an immediate or indirect parent of many subsidiaries, including pharmacy benefit management and mail-order subsidiaries that engaged in the activities in Maryland that gave rise to this action.

93. Caremark Rx, LLC is a subsidiary of Defendant CVS Pharmacy, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant CVS Health, and its principal place of business is at the same location as CVS Pharmacy and CVS Health.

94. Caremark Rx, LLC is registered to do business in Maryland.

95. During the relevant period, Caremark Rx, LLC provided PBM and mail-order pharmacy services in Maryland that gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and damaged payors in Maryland, including Plaintiff.

96. **Defendant Caremark, LLC** is a California limited liability company whose principal place of business is at the same location as CVS Health.

97. Caremark, LLC is registered to do business in Maryland.

98. CVS Caremark is a subsidiary of Caremark Rx, LLC, which is a subsidiary of Defendant CVS Pharmacy, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant CVS Health. Caremark LLC holds numerous pharmacy licenses in Maryland.

99. During the relevant period, Caremark, LLC provided PBM and mail- order pharmacy services in Maryland and Washington County that gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

100. **Defendant CaremarkPCS Health, LLC ("CaremarkPCS Health")** is a Delaware limited liability company whose principal place of business is at the same

location as CVS Health.

101. CaremarkPCS Health is a subsidiary of CaremarkPCS, LLC, which is a subsidiary of Caremark Rx, LLC, which is a subsidiary of Defendant CVS Pharmacy, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant CVS Health.

102. CaremarkPCS Health, doing business as CVS Caremark, provides pharmacy benefit management services.

103. CaremarkPCS Health is registered to do business in Maryland.

104. During the relevant period, CaremarkPCS Health provided PBM services in the State of Maryland, which gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

105. Defendants CaremarkPCS Health and Caremark, LLC are agents and/or alter egos of Caremark Rx, LLC, CVS Pharmacy, and CVS Health.

106. As a result of numerous interlocking directorships and shared executives, Caremark Rx, LLC, CVS Pharmacy, and CVS Health are directly involved in the conduct of and control CaremarkPCS Health's and Caremark, LLC's operations, management, and business decisions related to the at-issue formulary construction; Manufacturer Payments; and mail-order and retail pharmacy services— to the ultimate detriment of Plaintiff. For example:

a. During the relevant period, these parents and subsidiaries have had common officers and directors, including:

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- Thomas S. Moffatt, Vice President and Secretary of Caremark Rx, LLC, CaremarkPCS Health, and Caremark, LLC, has also served as Vice President, Assistant Secretary, and Senior Legal Counsel at CVS Health and the Vice President, Secretary and Senior Legal Counsel of CVS Pharmacy;

- Melanie K. Luker, Assistant Secretary of Caremark Rx, LLC, CaremarkPCS Health, and Caremark, LLC, has also served as Manager of Corporate Services at CVS Health;

- Carol A. Denale, Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Caremark Rx, LLC, has also served as Senior Vice President, Treasurer, and Chief Risk Officer at CVS Health Corporation;

- John M. Conroy has been Vice President of Finance at CVS Health since 2011, and has also served as President and Treasurer of Caremark, LLC and CaremarkPCS Health in 2019; and

- Sheelagh Beaulieu has been the Senior Director of Income Tax at CVS Health while also acting as the Assistant Treasurer at CaremarkPCS Health and Caremark, LLC.

b. CVS Health owns all the stock of CVS Pharmacy, which owns all the stock of Caremark Rx, LLC, which owns all the stock of Caremark LLC. CVS Health directly or indirectly owns CaremarkPCS Health in its entirety.

c. CVS Health, as a corporate unit, does not operate as separate entities. Rather, its public filings, documents and statements present its subsidiaries—including CVS Pharmacy, Caremark Rx, LLC, Caremark, LLC, and CaremarkPCS Health—as divisions or departments of one unified "diversified health services company" that "works together

across our disciplines" to "create unmatched human connections to transform the health care experience." The day-to-day operations of this corporate unit reflect these public statements. These entities constitute a single business enterprise and should be treated as such as to all legal obligations discussed in this Complaint.[15]

d. All executives of CaremarkPCS Health, Caremark, LLC, Caremark Rx, LLC, and CVS Pharmacy ultimately report to the executives at CVS Health, including its President and CEO.

e. As stated above, CVS Health's CEO, Chief Medical Officer, Executive Vice Presidents, Senior Executives in Trade Finance, Senior Vice Presidents and Chief Communication Officers are directly involved in the policies and business decisions by Caremark, LLC and CaremarkPCS Health that give rise to Plaintiff's claims.

107. Defendants CVS Health, CVS Pharmacy, Caremark Rx, LLC, Caremark, LLC, and CaremarkPCS Health, including all predecessor and successor entities, are referred to collectively as "CVS Caremark."

108. CVS Caremark is named as a Defendant in its capacities as a PBM and as

[15] CVS Caremark/CVS Health, Annual Report (Form 10-K) (Dec. 31, 2009-2019); CVS Health, *Our Purpose*, https://cvshealth.com/about-cvs-health/our-purpose (last visited Sept. 9, 2022); CVS Health, *Quality of Care*, https://cvshealth.com/health-with-heart/improving-health-care/quality-of-care (last visited Sept. 9, 2022)

a mail-order pharmacy.

109. In its capacity as a PBM, CVS Caremark coordinated with Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi regarding the price of the at-issue diabetes medications, as well as for the placement of these firms' diabetes medications on CVS Caremark's formularies.

110. CVS Caremark has the largest PBM market share based on total prescription claims managed. Its pharmacy-services segment provides, among other things, plan design offerings and administration, formulary management, retail pharmacy network management services, mail-order pharmacy, specialty pharmacy and infusion services, clinical services, and medical spend management. In 2021, CVS Caremark's pharmacy services segment "surpassed expectations" and had a "record selling season of nearly $9 billion in net new business wins for 2022." In all, it generated just over $153 billion in total revenues (on top of total 2019-2020 segment revenues exceeding $283 billion).[16]

111. At all relevant times, CVS Caremark offered pharmacy benefit services nationwide and to Maryland payors, including Washington County, and derived substantial revenue from those services, and, in doing so, (a) made misrepresentations while concealing the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and (b) used the false prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

[16] CVS Health Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2021)

112. At all relevant times, CVS Caremark offered PBM services nationwide and maintained standard formularies that were used nationwide, including in Maryland. Those formularies included diabetes medications, including those at issue in this action, and CVS Caremark participated in pricing the at-issue drugs based off the list prices it knew to be false.

113. CVS Caremark purchased drugs directly from manufacturers for dispensing through its pharmacy network.

114. During the relevant period, CVS Caremark made representations to Plaintiff through proposals to provide PBM services in response to Plaintiff's requests for proposals. In doing so, CVS Caremark reinforced the false list prices for the at-issue drugs generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

115. Further, in its capacity as a retail pharmacy, CVS Caremark knowingly profited from the false list prices produced by the Insulin Pricing Scheme by pocketing the spread between the acquisition cost for the at-issue drugs (an amount well below the list price generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme) and the amounts it received from payors (amounts that were based on the false list prices and, in many cases, were set by CVS Caremark in its capacity as a PBM).

116. During the relevant period, CVS Caremark provided mail-order and retail pharmacy services nationwide and within the State of Maryland and employed prices based on the false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

117. At all relevant times, CVS Caremark dispensed the at-issue medications

nationwide and within the State of Maryland through its mail-order and retail pharmacies and it derived substantial revenue from these activities in Maryland.

118. At all times relevant, CVS Caremark had express agreements with Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, and Eli Lilly related to the Manufacturer Payments paid by the Manufacturer Defendants to CVS Caremark, as well as agreements related to the Manufacturers' at-issue drugs sold through CVS Caremark's mail-order pharmacies.

Express Scripts

119. **Defendant Evernorth Health, Inc. ("Evernorth")**, formerly known as Express Scripts Holding Company, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at One Express Way, St. Louis, Missouri 63121.[17]

120. Evernorth, through its executives and employees, including its CEO and Vice Presidents, is directly involved in shaping the company policies that inform its PBM services and formulary construction, including with respect to the at-issue drugs, related to the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

121. Evernorth's conduct has had a direct effect in Maryland and on Plaintiff.

122. On a regular basis, Evernorth executives and employees communicate with and direct Evernorth's subsidiaries related to the at-issue PBM services and formulary activities.

[17] Until 2021, Evernorth Health, Inc. conducted business under the name Express Scripts Holding Company. For the purposes of this Complaint "Evernorth" refers to Evernorth Health, Inc. and Express Scripts Holding Company.

123. Evernorth is the immediate or indirect parent of pharmacy and PBM subsidiaries that operate throughout Maryland, which engaged in the activities that gave rise to this action.

124. In 2018, Evernorth merged with Cigna in a $67 billion deal to consolidate their businesses as a major health insurer, PBM, and mail-order pharmacy. As a result, the Evernorth corporate family controls the health plan/insurer, the PBM, and the mail-order pharmacies used by approximately 15 million Cigna members in the United States, including in Maryland. Evernorth controls the entire drug payment chain for these 15 million Americans.

125. In annual reports filed with the SEC throughout the last decade, Evernorth repeatedly and explicitly:

- Acknowledged that it is directly involved in the company's PBM services, stating "[Evernorth is] the largest stand-alone PBM company in the United States."

- Stated that Evernorth: "provid[es] products and solutions that focus on improving patient outcomes and assist in controlling costs; evaluat[es] drugs for efficacy, value and price to assist clients in selecting a cost- effective formulary; [and] offer[s] cost-effective home delivery pharmacy and specialty services that result in cost savings for plan sponsors and better care for members."

126. Even after the merger with Cigna, Evernorth "operates various group purchasing organizations that negotiate pricing for the purchase of pharmaceuticals and formulary rebates with pharmaceutical manufacturers on behalf of their participants" and operates the company's Pharmacy Rebate Program while its subsidiary Express Scripts provides "formulary management services" that

ostensibly "assist customers and physicians in choosing clinically-appropriate, cost-effective drugs and prioritize access, safety and affordability." In 2021, Evernorth reported adjusted revenues of $131.9 billion (representing 75.8% of Cigna Corporation's revenues), up from $116.1 billion in 2020.[18]

127. **Defendant Express Scripts, Inc.** is a Delaware corporation and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Evernorth. Express Scripts, Inc.'s principal place of business is at the same location as Evernorth.

128. Express Scripts, Inc. is registered to do business in Maryland.

129. Express Scripts, Inc. is the immediate or indirect parent of pharmacy and PBM subsidiaries that operate throughout Maryland that engaged in the conduct that gave rise to this action.

130. During the relevant period, Express Scripts Inc. was directly involved in the PBM and mail-order pharmacy services that gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

131. During the relevant period, Express Scripts, Inc. has provided pharmacy benefit services to Plaintiff.

132. **Defendant Express Scripts Administrators, LLC**, doing business as Express Scripts and formerly known as Medco Health, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Evernorth. Express Scripts

[18] Cigna Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2021)

Administrators, LLC's principal place of business is at One Express Way, St. Louis, Missouri 63121—the same location as Evernorth.

133. During the relevant period, Express Scripts Administrators, LLC provided the PBM services in Maryland discussed in this Complaint that gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme that damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

134. **Defendant Medco Health Solutions, Inc. ("Medco")** is a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business located at the same address as Evernorth. Until its acquisition by Express Scripts, Medco's principal place of business was in Franklin Lakes, New Jersey.

135. In 2012, Express Scripts acquired Medco for $29 billion.

136. Before the merger, Express Scripts and Medco were two of the largest PBMs in the United States and in Maryland.

137. Before the merger, Medco provided the at-issue PBM and mail-order services, which gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and damaged payors, including Plaintiff, within Maryland.

138. Following the merger, all of Medco's PBM and mail-order pharmacy functions were combined into Express Scripts. The combined company (Medco and Express Scripts) continued under the name Express Scripts with all of Medco's payor customers becoming Express Scripts' customers. The combined company covered over 155 million lives at the time of the merger.

139. At the time of the merger, on December 6, 2011, in his testimony before

the Senate Judiciary Committee, David Snow, then-CEO of Medco, publicly represented that "the merger of Medco and Express Scripts will result in immediate savings to our clients and, ultimately, to consumers. This is because our combined entity will achieve even greater purchasing volume discounts [i.e., Manufacturer Payments] from drug manufacturers and other suppliers."[19]

140. At the same time, the then-CEO of Express Scripts, George Paz, provided written testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights, stating: "A combined Express Scripts and Medco will be well-positioned to protect American families from the rising cost of prescription medicines." First on Mr. Paz's list of "benefits of this merger" was "[g]enerating greater cost savings for patients and plan sponsors."[20]

141. **Defendant ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc.** is a Delaware corporation and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Evernorth. ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc.'s principal place of business is the same location as Evernorth.

142. ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc. is registered to do business in Maryland.

143. ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc. holds active pharmacy licenses in Maryland.

144. During the relevant period, ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc. provided the

[19] Transcript available at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/11-12-6SnowTestimony.pdf (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)
[20] Transcript available at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/11-12-6PazTestimony.pdf (last visited Apr. 4, 2024)

mail-order pharmacy services in Maryland discussed in this Complaint, which gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

145. **Defendant Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc.** is a Delaware corporation and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Evernorth. Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc.'s principal place of business is at the same location as Evernorth.

146. Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc. is registered to do business in Maryland.

147. During the relevant period, Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc. provided the mail-order pharmacy services in Maryland discussed in this Complaint, which gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and damaged payors, including Plaintiff.

148. As a result of numerous interlocking directorships and shared executives, Evernorth (f/k/a Express Scripts Holding Company, Inc.) and Express Scripts, Inc. control Express Scripts Administrators, LLC's, ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc.'s, Medco Health Solutions, Inc.'s, and Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc.'s operations, management, and business decisions related to the at-issue formulary construction, negotiations, and mail-order pharmacy services to the ultimate detriment of Plaintiff. For example:

a. During the relevant period, these entities have had common officers and directors:

- officers and/or directors shared between Express Scripts, Inc. and Evernorth include Bradley Phillips, Chief Financial Officer; David Queller, President; Jill Stadelman, Managing Counsel; Dave Anderson, VP of Strategy; Matt Perlberg, President of Pharmacy Businesses; Bill Spehr, SVP of Sales; and Scott Lambert, Treasury Manager Director;

- executives shared between Express Scripts Administrators, LLC and Evernorth include Bradley Phillips, Chief Financial Officer; and Priscilla Duncan, Associate Senior Counsel;

- officers and/or directors shared between ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc. and Evernorth include Bradley Phillips, Chief Financial Officer; Priscilla Duncan, Associate Senior Counsel; and Joanne Hart, Treasury Director; and

- officers and/or directors shared between Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc. and Evernorth include Bradley Phillips, Chief Financial Officer; Jill Stadelman, Managing Counsel; Scott Lambert, Treasury Manager Director; and Joanne Hart, Treasury Director.

b. Evernorth directly or indirectly owns all the stock of Express Scripts Administrators, LLC, Medco Health Solutions, Inc., ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc., Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc., and Express Scripts, Inc. [21]

c. The Evernorth corporate family does not operate as separate entities. Evernorth's public filings, documents, and statements present its subsidiaries, including Express Scripts Administrators, LLC, ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc., Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc. and Express Scripts, Inc., as divisions or departments of a single company that "unites businesses that have as many as 30+ years of experience . . . [to] tak[e] health services further with integrated data and analytics that help us deliver better care to more people." The day-to-day operations of this

[21] Express Scripts Annual Report (Form 10-K, Exhibit 21) (FYE Dec. 31, 2018)

corporate family reflect these public statements. All of these entities comprise a single business enterprise and should be treated as such as to all legal obligations detailed in this Complaint.

d. All of the executives of Express Scripts Administrators, LLC, ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc., Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc., and Express Scripts, Inc. ultimately report to the executives, including the CEO, of Evernorth.

e. As stated above, Evernorth's CEO and other executives and officers are directly involved in the policies and business decisions of Express Scripts Administrators, LLC, ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc., Medco Health Solutions, Inc., Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc., and Express Scripts, Inc. that gave rise to Plaintiff's claims in this Complaint.

149. Defendants Evernorth Health, Inc., Express Scripts, Inc., Express Scripts Administrators, LLC, ESI Mail Pharmacy Service, Inc., Medco Health Solutions, Inc., and Express Scripts Pharmacy, Inc., including all predecessor and successor entities, are referred to collectively as "Express Scripts."

150. Express Scripts is named as a Defendant in its capacities as a PBM and mail-order pharmacy.

151. In its capacity as a PBM, Express Scripts coordinates with Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi regarding the price of the at-issue diabetes medications, as well as for the placement of these Manufacturers' diabetes medications on Express

Scripts' formularies.

152. Before merging with Cigna in 2019, Express Scripts was the largest independent PBM in the United States.[22] During the period covered by this Complaint, Express Scripts controlled up to 30% of the PBM market in the United States.

153. The Express Scripts network offers more than 68,000 retail pharmacies nationwide, including in Maryland.

154. Express Scripts transacts business throughout the United States and Maryland.

155. At all times relevant, Express Scripts derived substantial revenue from providing retail and mail-order pharmacy benefits in Maryland using prices based on the false list prices for the at-issue drugs.

156. At all times relevant, and contrary to its express representations, Express Scripts knowingly insisted that its payor clients use the false list prices produced by the Insulin Pricing Scheme as the basis for reimbursement of the at- issue drugs.

157. At all times relevant, Express Scripts concealed its critical role in the generation of those false list prices.

158. At all times relevant, Express Scripts maintained standard formularies that

[22] *Id.*

are used nationwide, including in Maryland. Those formularies included drugs produced by the Manufacturer Defendants, including the at-issue diabetes medications.

159. During the relevant period, Express Scripts provided PBM services to Plaintiff and, in doing so, Express Scripts set the price that Plaintiff paid for the at-issue drugs, at prices based on the false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and Plaintiff paid for the at-issue drugs.

160. In its capacity as a mail-order pharmacy, Express Scripts received payments from Maryland payors for, and set the out-of-pocket price paid for, the at- issue drugs based on the falsely inflated prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme and, as a result, damaged Plaintiff.

161. At all times relevant, Express Scripts offered pharmacy benefit management services nationwide and maintained standard formularies that are used nationwide, including in Maryland. During the relevant period, those formularies included diabetes medications, including all of those at issue in this action.

162. Express Scripts purchases drugs directly from manufacturers for dispensing through its mail-order pharmacy.

163. At all times relevant hereto, Express Scripts dispensed the at-issue medications nationwide and through its mail-order pharmacies and derived substantial revenue from these activities in Maryland.

164. During the relevant period, in addition to its critical role in the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which detrimentally affected all payors and purchasers of the at-issue drugs, Express Scripts also provided PBM services for Plaintiff.

165. In addition, during certain years when some of the largest at-issue price increases occurred, including in 2013 and 2014, Express Scripts worked directly with OptumRx to negotiate Manufacturer Payments on behalf of OptumRx and its clients in exchange for preferred formulary placement. For example, in a February 2014 email released by the U.S. Senate in conjunction with the January 2021 Senate Insulin Report, Eli Lilly describes a "Russian nested doll situation" in which Express Scripts was negotiating rebates on behalf of OptumRx related to the at-issue drugs for Cigna (which later would become part of Express Scripts).[23]

166. At all relevant times, Express Scripts had express agreements with Defendants Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, and Eli Lilly related to the Manufacturer Payments paid by the Manufacturer Defendants to Express Scripts, as well as agreements related to the Manufacturers' at-issue drugs sold through Express Scripts' pharmacies.

[23] Letter from Joseph B. Kelley to Charles E. Grassley & Ron Wyden, S. Fin. Comm., https://www.finance.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Eli%20Lilly_Redacted%20v1.pdf (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)

OptumRX

167. **Defendant UnitedHealth Group, Inc. ("UnitedHealth Group")** is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 9900 Bren Road East, Minnetonka, Minnesota, 55343.

168. UnitedHealth Group, is a diversified managed healthcare company. Its total revenues in 2022 exceeded $324 billion. In 2021, its revenues exceeded $287 billion. Since 2020, its revenues have increased by more than $30 billion per year. The company currently sits fifth on the Fortune 500 list.[24]

169. UnitedHealth Group offers a spectrum of products and services including health insurance plans through its wholly owned subsidiaries and prescription drugs through its PBM, OptumRx. Over one-third of the overall revenues of UnitedHealth Group come from OptumRx, which operates a network of more than 67,000 pharmacies.

170. UnitedHealth Group, through its executives and employees, is directly involved in the company policies that shape its PBM services and formulary construction, including with respect to the at-issue drugs and related to the Insulin Pricing Scheme. For example, UnitedHealth Group executives' structure, analyze, and direct the company's overarching policies, including as to PBM and mail-order services, as a means of maximizing profitability across the corporate organization.

[24] UnitedHealth Group, Inc. Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2022)

171. UnitedHealth Group's Sustainability Report states that "OptumRx works directly with pharmaceutical manufacturers to secure discounts that lower the overall cost of medications and create tailored formularies—or drug lists—to ensure people get the right medications. [UnitedHealth Group] then negotiate[s] with pharmacies to lower costs at the point of sale . . . [UnitedHealth Group] also operate[s] [mail-order pharmacies] [UnitedHealth Group] work[s] directly with drug wholesalers and distributors to ensure consistency of the brand and generic drug supply, and a reliance on that drug supply."

172. In addition to being a PBM and a mail-order pharmacy, UnitedHealth Group owns and controls a major health insurance company, UnitedHealthcare. As a result, UnitedHealth Group controls the health plan/insurer, the PBM, and the mail-order pharmacies used by approximately 26 million UnitedHealthcare members in the United States, including those in Maryland. UnitedHealth Group controls the entire drug payment chain for these 26 million Americans.

173. UnitedHealth Group's conduct had a direct effect in Maryland and damaged Plaintiff.

174. UnitedHealth Group states in its annual reports that UnitedHealth Group "uses Optum's capabilities to help coordinate patient care, improve affordability of medical care, analyze cost trends, manage pharmacy benefits, work with care providers more effectively and create a simpler consumer experience." Its 2022 annual report states plainly that it is "involved in establishing the prices charged by

retail pharmacies, determining which drugs will be included in formulary listings and selecting which retail pharmacies will be included in the network offered to plan sponsors' members …." As of year-end 2022 and 2021, UnitedHealth Group's "total pharmaceutical manufacturer rebates receivable included in other receivables in the Consolidated Balance Sheets amounted to $8.2 billion and 7.2, respectively," up from $6.3 billion in 2020."[25]

175. **Defendant United Healthcare Services, Inc.** is a Minnesota corporation with its principal place of business in Minnetonka, Minnesota. United Healthcare Services is a direct subsidiary of UnitedHealth Group, Inc.

176. United Healthcare Services, Inc. provides administrative services to UnitedHealthcare payors.

177. United Healthcare Services, Inc. provides administrative services to UnitedHealthcare payors.

178. United Healthcare Services has been registered to do business in Maryland since at least 1990.

179. **Defendant UnitedHealthcare Insurance Co.** is a Connecticut corporation with its principal place of business in Hartford, Connecticut. It is an indirect subsidiary of UnitedHealth Group, Inc.

[25] UnitedHealth Group Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2018); UnitedHealth Group Annual Report (Form 10-K, Ex. 21) (FYE Dec. 31, 2021); UnitedHealth Group Annual Report (Form 10-K, Exhibit 21) (FYE Dec. 31, 2022)

180. UnitedHealthcare Insurance Co. provides healthcare insurance coverage to payors and insureds.

181. UnitedHealthcare Insurance Co. has been registered to do business in Maryland.

182. **Defendant Optum, Inc**. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Eden Prairie, Minnesota. Optum, Inc. is a health services company managing subsidiaries that administer pharmacy benefits, including Defendant OptumRx, Inc.

183. Optum, Inc. is registered to do business in Maryland.

184. Optum, Inc. is directly involved, through its executives and employees, in the company policies that inform its PBM services and formulary construction, including with respect to the at-issue drugs and related to the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which had a direct effect in Maryland and damaged Plaintiff.

185. For example, according to an Optum Inc. press release, Optum, Inc. is "UnitedHealth Group's information and technology-enabled health services business platform serving the broad healthcare marketplace, including care providers, plan sponsors, payers, life sciences companies and consumers." In this role, Optum, Inc. is directly responsible for the "business units – OptumInsight, OptumHealth and OptumRx" and the CEOs of all these companies report directly to Optum, Inc. regarding their policies, including those that inform the at-issue formulary construction and mail-order activities.

186. **Defendant OptumRx, Inc.** is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 2300 Main Street, Irvine, California, 92614.

187. OptumRx, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of OptumRx Holdings, LLC, which, in turn, operates as a subsidiary of Defendant Optum, Inc.

188. OptumRx, Inc. is registered to do business in Maryland.

189. During the relevant period, OptumRx, Inc. provided the PBM and mail-order pharmacy services in Maryland that gave rise to the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which damaged Plaintiff.

190. **Defendant OptumInsight, Inc. ("OptumInsight")** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located in Eden Prairie, Minnesota.

191. OptumInsight is registered to do business in Maryland.

192. OptumInsight is an integral part of the Insulin Pricing Scheme and, during the relevant time, period coordinated directly with the Manufacturer Defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy. OptumInsight analyzed data and other information from the Manufacturer Defendants to advise the other Defendants as to the profitability of the Insulin Pricing Scheme to the benefit of all Defendants.

193. As a result of numerous interlocking directorships and shared executives, UnitedHealth Group, OptumRx Holdings, LLC, and Optum, Inc are directly involved in the conduct of and control United Healthcare Services Inc.s, UHI's, OptumInsight's and OptumRx, Inc.'s operations, management, and business

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decisions related to the at-issue formulary construction, negotiations, and mail-order pharmacy services to the ultimate detriment of Plaintiff. For example:

a. These entities have common officers and directors, including:

- Andrew Witty is the CEO and on the Board of Directors for UnitedHealth Group and previously served as CEO of Optum, Inc.;

- Dan Schumacher is Chief Strategy and Growth Officer at UnitedHealth Group and is CEO of Optum Insight, having previously served as president of Optum, Inc.;

- Dirk McMahon is President and COO of UnitedHealth Group. He served as President and COO of Optum from 2017 to 2019 and as CEO of OptumRx from 2011 to 2014.

- John Rex has been an Executive Vice President and CFO of UnitedHealth Group. since 2016 and previously served in the same roles at Optum beginning in 2012.

- Terry Clark is a senior vice president and has served as chief marketing officer at UnitedHealth Group since 2014 while also serving chief marketing and customer officer for Optum.

- Tom Roos has served since 2015 as SVP and chief accounting officer for UnitedHealth Group and Optum, Inc.

- Heather Cianfrocco joined UnitedHealth Group in 2008 and has held numerous leadership positions within the company while today she is CEO of OptumRx.

- Peter Gill has served as SVP and Treasurer for UnitedHealth Group and also as Treasurer at OptumRx, Inc.

- John Santelli led Optum Technology, the leading technology division of Optum, Inc. serving the broad customer base of Optum and UnitedHealthcare and also served as UnitedHealth Group's chief information officer.

- Eric Murphy, now retired, was the Chief Growth and Commercial Officer for Optum, Inc. and also was CEO of OptumInsight beginning in 2017.

b. UnitedHealth Group directly or indirectly owns all the stock of Optum, Inc., OptumRx, Inc., and OptumInsight;

c. The UnitedHealth Group corporate family does not operate as separate entities. The public filings, documents, and statements of UnitedHealth Group present its subsidiaries, including Optum, Inc., OptumRx, Inc., and OptumInsight as divisions, departments, or "segments" of a single company that is "a diversified family of businesses" and that "leverages core competencies" to "help[] people live healthier lives and helping make the health system work better for everyone." The day-to-day operations of this corporate family reflect these public statements. These entities are a single business enterprise and should be treated as such as to all legal obligations detailed in this Complaint.[26]

d. All executives of United Healthcare Services, Inc., UHI, Optum, Inc., OptumRx, Inc., and OptumInsight ultimately report to the executives, including the CEO, of UnitedHealth Group.

[26] UnitedHealth Group, Quarterly Report (Form 10-Q) (Mar. 31, 2017)

e. As stated above, UnitedHealth Group's executives and officers are directly involved in the policies and business decisions of Optum, Inc., OptumRx, Inc., and OptumInsight that gave rise to Plaintiff's claims.

194. Defendants UnitedHealth Group, Inc., United Healthcare Services, Inc., UHI, OptumRx, Inc., OptumInsight, Inc. and Optum, Inc., including all predecessor and successor entities, are collectively referred to as "OptumRx." Together, United Healthcare Services, Inc. and UHI are referred to as "United Healthcare."

195. OptumRx is named as a Defendant in its capacities as a PBM and mail-order pharmacy.

196. OptumRx is a pharmacy benefit manager and, as such, coordinates with Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi regarding the price of the at-issue diabetes medications, as well as for the placement of these Manufacturers' diabetes medications on OptumRx's drug formularies.

197. OptumRx provides pharmacy care services to more than 65 million people in the nation through a network of more than 67,000 retail pharmacies and multiple delivery facilities. It is one of UnitedHealth Group Inc.'s "four reportable segments" (along with UnitedHealthcare, Optum Health, and OptumInsight).

198. In 2022, OptumRx managed $124 billion in pharmaceutical spending.[27]

[27] UnitedHealth Group Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2022)

199. For the years 2018-2022, OptumRx managed $91 billion, $96 billion, $105 billion, $112 billion, and $124 billion in pharmaceutical spending, respectively.[28]

200. In 2019, OptumRx's revenue (excluding UnitedHealthcare) totaled $74 billion. By 2022, it had risen to more than $99 billion.[29]

201. At all times relevant, OptumRx derived substantial revenue providing pharmacy benefits in Maryland.

202. At all times relevant, OptumRx offered pharmacy benefit management services nationwide and maintained standard formularies that are used nationwide, including in Maryland. Those formularies included diabetes medications, including all of those at issue in this Complaint. Those formularies included diabetes medications, including those at issue in this action. OptumRx purchased drugs directly from manufacturers for dispensing through its pharmacy network.

203. At all times relevant, and contrary to its express representations, OptumRx knowingly insisted that its payor clients use the false list prices produced by the Insulin Pricing Scheme as the basis for reimbursement of the at-issue drugs.

204. At all times relevant, OptumRx concealed its critical role in the generation of those false list prices.

205. In its capacity as a mail-order pharmacy with a contracted network of retail pharmacies, OptumRx received payments from payors for, and set the out-of- pocket

[28] *Id.*
[29] *Id.*

price paid for, the at-issue drugs based on the falsely inflated prices produced by the Insulin Pricing Scheme and, as a result, damaged Plaintiff.

206. At all times relevant, OptumRx dispensed the at-issue medications nationwide and in Maryland through its mail-order pharmacies and derived substantial revenue from these activities in Maryland.

207. OptumRx purchases drugs produced by the Manufacturer Defendants, including the at-issue diabetes medications, for dispensing through its mail-order pharmacies and network of retail pharmacies.

208. At all times relevant, OptumRx had express agreements with Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, and Eli Lilly related to the Manufacturer Payments paid by the Manufacturer Defendants to OptumRx, as well as agreements related to the Manufacturers' at-issue drugs sold through OptumRx pharmacies.

IV. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

A. Subject-Matter Jurisdiction

209. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c) because this action alleges violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1962. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

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B. Personal Jurisdiction

210. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant. Each Defendant: (a) transacts business and/or is registered to conduct business in Maryland, (b) maintains substantial contacts in Maryland, and (c) committed the violations of Maryland statutes, federal statutes, and common law at issue in this lawsuit in whole or part within the State of Maryland.

211. The Insulin Pricing Scheme has been directed at Maryland and has had the foreseeable and intended effect of causing injury to persons residing in, located in, or doing business in Maryland, including Plaintiff. All transactions at issue occurred in the State of Maryland or involved Maryland residents.

212. Each Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privilege of doing business within the State of Maryland, including within this District; and each has derived substantial financial gain from doing so. These continuous, systematic, and case-related business contacts—including the tortious acts described herein—are such that each Defendant should reasonably have anticipated being brought into this Court.

213. Each Defendant submitted itself to jurisdiction through, among other things, pervasive marketing; encouraging the use of its services; and its purposeful cultivation of profitable relationships in the State of Maryland.

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214. In short, each Defendant has systematically served a market in Maryland relating to the Insulin Pricing Scheme and has caused injury in Maryland such that there is a strong relationship among Defendants, this forum, and the litigation.

215. This Court has personal jurisdiction over all Defendants pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)(A) because they would be subject to the jurisdiction of a court of general jurisdiction in Maryland.

216. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over all Defendants under 18 U.S.C. § 1965(b). This Court may exercise nationwide jurisdiction over the named Defendants where the "ends of justice" require national service and Plaintiff demonstrates national contacts. Here, the interests of justice require that Plaintiff be allowed to bring all members of the nationwide RICO enterprises described herein before the Court in a single action for a single trial.

C. Venue

217. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because each Defendant transacts business in, is found in, and/or has agents in this District, and because some of the actions giving rise to the Complaint took place, or had their ultimate injurious impact, within this District. In particular, at all times relevant, Defendants provided pharmacy benefit services, provided mail-order pharmacy services, employed sales representatives, promoted and sold diabetes medications, and published prices of the at issue drugs in this District.

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218. Venue is also proper in this District pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1965 because all Defendants reside, are found, have an agent, or transact their affairs in this District, and the ends of justice require that any Defendant residing elsewhere be brought before this Court.

V. ADDITIONAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Diabetes and Insulin Therapy

The Diabetes Epidemic

219. Diabetes occurs when a person's blood glucose is too high. In people without diabetes, the pancreas secretes the hormone insulin, which controls the rate at which food is converted to blood glucose. When insulin is lacking or when cells stop responding to insulin, however, blood sugar stays in the bloodstream. Over time, this can cause serious health problems, including heart disease, blindness, and kidney disease.

220. There are two basic types of diabetes: Type 1 and Type 2. Approximately 5-10% of diabetics are Type 1, which occurs when a person's pancreas does not make—or makes very little—insulin. Those with Type 1 diabetes are treated with insulin injections and other diabetes drugs.

221. Roughly 90-95% of diabetics are Type 2, which develops when a person does not produce enough insulin or has become resistant to the insulin they produce. Although Type 2 patients can initially be treated with tablets, most patients eventually must switch to insulin injections.

222. Diabetes has been on the rise for decades. In 1958, only 1.6 million Americans had diabetes. By the turn of the century, however, that number had grown to over ten million. Fourteen years later, that number had tripled. Today, more than 38 million Americans—approximately 12% of the country—live with the disease.

Insulin: A Century-Old Drug

223. Even though diabetes is the eighth leading cause of death in the United States, it is a treatable disease and has been for almost a century. Patients who follow a prescribed treatment plan consistently avoid severe health complications associated with the disease.

224. In 1922, Frederick Banting and Washington Best, while working at the University of Toronto, pioneered a technique for removing insulin from an animal pancreas that could then be used to treat diabetes. Banting and Best obtained a patent and then sold their patent rights to the University of Toronto for $1 (equivalent to $18 today), reasoning that "[w]hen the details of the method of preparation are published anyone would be free to prepare the extract, but no one could secure a profitable monopoly."[30] Banting stated further that "[i]nsulin does not belong to me, it belongs to the world."[31]

225. After purchasing the patent, the University of Toronto contracted with Defendants Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk to scale its production. Under this

[30] Michael Bliss, *The Discovery of Insulin* (2013)
[31] *Id*.

arrangement, Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk were allowed to apply for patents on variations to the manufacturing process.

226. The earliest insulin was derived from animals and, until the 1980s, was the only treatment for diabetes. While effective, animal-derived insulin created the risk of allergic reaction. This risk was reduced in 1982 when synthetic insulin— known as human insulin because it mimics the insulin humans make—was developed by Eli Lilly. Compared to animal-derived insulin, human insulin is cheaper to mass-produce and causes fewer allergic reactions. Eli Lilly marketed this insulin as Humulin. The development of human insulin benefited heavily from government and non-profit funding through the National Institutes of Health and the American Cancer Society.

227. In the mid-1990s, Eli Lilly introduced the first analog insulin—a laboratory-grown and genetically altered insulin. These altered forms of human insulin are called "analogs" because they are analogous to the human body's natural pattern of insulin release and more quickly lower blood sugar. Eli Lilly released this analog in 1996 under the brand name Humalog at a cost of $21 per vial (equivalent to $40 in 2022).

228. Other rapid-acting analogs include Novo Nordisk's Novolog and Sanofi's Apidra, which have similar profiles. Rapid-acting insulins are used in combination with longer-acting insulins, such as Sanofi's Lantus and Novo Nordisk's Levemir.

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229. The Manufacturer Defendants introduced these rapid-acting and long-acting analog insulins between 1996 and 2007.

230. In 2015, Sanofi introduced Toujeo, another long-acting insulin similar to Lantus. Toujeo, however, is highly concentrated, reducing injection volume as compared to Lantus.

231. In December 2015, Eli Lilly introduced Basaglar—a long-acting insulin that is biologically similar to Sanofi's Lantus.

232. Most insulin presently used in the United States is analog insulin and not human insulin. In 2000, 96% of insulin users used human insulin versus 19% using analog insulin. By 2010, the ratio had switched; only 15% of patients used human insulin while 92% used analog insulin. In 2017, for example, less than 10% of the units of insulin dispensed under Medicare Part D were human insulins.

233. Even though insulin was first extracted one hundred years ago, and despite its profitability, Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi still make nearly all of the insulin sold in the United States. This did not happen by chance.

234. Many of the at-issue medications are now off-patent. The Manufacturers maintain market domination through patent "evergreening." Drugs usually face generic competition when their twenty-year patents expire. While original insulin formulas may technically be available for generic use, the Manufacturers "stack" patents around the original formulas, making new competition riskier and more costly. For example, Sanofi has filed more than seventy patents on Lantus—more

than 95% of which were filed after the drug was approved by the FDA—potentially providing more than three additional decades of patent "protection" for the drug. The market therefore remains concentrated.

235. In 2021, the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform issued a report following its investigation into drug pricing ("Drug Pricing Investigation").[32] It expressly included inquiry into the Manufacturer Defendants' insulin pricing strategies,[33] and concluded: "Every company in the Committee's investigation engaged in one or more strategies to suppress competition from generics or biosimilars and keep prices high."[34] It continued:

> Insulin manufacturers have also used secondary patents to extend their market monopolies. A 2020 study by the State of Colorado found, "Many insulin products have received additional patents, exclusivities, and extensions, adding decades of protection and monopoly prices." According to this study, secondary patents enabled Eli Lilly to add 17 years of protection for Humalog, Novo Nordisk to add 27 years of protection for NovoLog, and Sanofi to add 28 years of protection for Lantus.[35]

[32] *Drug Pricing Investigation: Majority Staff Report*, Comm. on Oversight and Reform, U.S. H.R., Dec. 2021, https://oversightdemocrats.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/democrats-oversight.house.gov/files/DRUG%20PRICING%20REPORT%20WITH%20APPENDIX%20v3.pdf (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)
[33] *Id.* at PDF 4, n. 5
[34] *Id.* at PDF 13
[35] *Id*. at PDF 103

The Current Insulin Landscape

236. While insulin today is generally safer and more convenient to use than when originally developed in 1922, there remain questions about whether the overall efficacy of insulin has significantly improved over the last twenty years.

237. For example, while long-acting analogs may have certain advantages over human insulins (e.g., they provide greater flexibility around mealtime planning), it has yet to be shown that analogs lead to better long-term outcomes. Recent work suggests that older human insulins may work as well as newer analog insulins for patients with Type 2 diabetes.

238. Moreover, all insulins at issue in this case have either been available in the same form since the late 1990s or early 2000s or are biologically equivalent to insulins that were available then.

239. As explained in the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. Kasia Lipska, an endocrinologist at the Yale School of Medicine and Clinical Investigator at the Yale-New Haven Hospital Center for Outcomes Research and Evaluation:

> We're not even talking about rising prices for better products here. I want to make it clear that we're talking about rising prices for the same product . . . . [T]here's nothing that's changed about Humalog. It's the same insulin that's just gone up in price and now costs ten times more.[36]

[36] Natalie Shure, *The Insulin Racket,* AMERICAN PROSPECT (June 24, 2019), https://prospect.org/health/insulin-racket/ (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)

240. Moreover, production costs have decreased in recent years. A September 2018 study in BMJ Global Health calculated that, based on production costs, a reasonable and profitable price for a one-year supply of human insulin is between $48 and $71 per person and between $78 and $133 for analog insulin. Another recent study found that the Manufacturers could be profitable charging as little as $2 per vial.[37] A third study, based on data collected through 2023, concluded that sustainable cost-based prices "for treatment with insulin in a reusable pen device could cost as little as $96 (human insulin) or $111 (insulin analogues) per year for a basal-bolus regimen, $61 per year using twice-daily injections of mixed human insulin, and $50 (human insulin) or $72 (insulin analogues) per year for a once-daily basal insulin injection (for type 2 diabetes), including the cost of injection devices and needles."[38]

241. Yet, in 2016, diabetics spent an average of $5,705 for insulin. According to a 2020 RAND report, the 2018 list price per vial across all forms of insulin was just $14.40 in Japan, $12.00 in Canada, $11.00 in Germany, $9.08 in France, $7.52 in

[37] Gotham D, Barber MJ, Hill A., Production costs and potential prices for biosimilars of human insulin and insulin analogues. BMJ GLOBAL HEALTH 2018;3:e000850
[38] Melissa J. Barber, *et al.*, *Estimated Sustainable Cost-Based Prices for Diabetes Medicines*, JAMA NETWORK: OPEN, Mar. 27, 2024

the United Kingdom, and less than $7.00 in Australia. In the United States, it was $98.70.[39]

242. RAND issued an updated report in 2024 using 2022 data. In its report, RAND explained that the gross (or list) price of insulin in the United States had "increased dramatically since the early 2010s in the United States."[40] The report pointed to studies showing that "manufacturer gross prices increased annually by an average of 13 percent from 2007 to 2018," which was "far above general inflation over the same periods."[41]

243. The RAND report also found that insulin prices in the United States far exceeded insulin prices abroad. RAND found that U.S. manufacturer gross prices were 971 percent (or 9.71 times) higher than in the thirty-three countries who belong to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) combined.[42] In other words, insulin in the United States was more than nine times higher than in thirty-three middle- to high-income comparison countries.[43] Once rebates and other discounts were applied, net prices in the United States remained

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[39] *The Astronomical Price of Insulin Hurts American Families*, RAND (Jan. 6, 2021), https://www.rand.org/blog/rand-review/2021/01/the-astronomical-price-of-insulin-hurts-american-families.html (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)
[40] Andrew W. Mulcahy, Daniel Schwam, *Comparing Insulin Prices in the United States to Other Countries*, RAND Corporation at 1
[41] *Id.*
[42] *Id.* at v, 22, 30
[43] *Id.*

2.33 times higher than in the OECD countries.[44] The gross price is the price paid by patients who are uninsured, in the deductible phase of their plan, or otherwise paying out-of-pocket for insulin.[45]

244. While research and development (also known as R&D) costs often contribute significantly to the price of a drug, the initial basic insulin research—original drug discovery and patient trials—occurred one hundred years ago and those costs have long since been recouped. And even recent costs, such as developing the recombinant DNA fermentation process and the creation of insulin analogs, were incurred decades ago. In recent years, the lion's share of R&D costs is incurred in connection with the development of new insulin-related devices and equipment, not in connection with the drug formulations themselves.

245. The House Committee on Oversight and Reform also found that R&D costs "d[id] not justify price increases." According to the committee, "when drug companies did invest in R&D, those expenditures often went to research designed to protect existing market monopolies." The committee also found that "drug companies often invested in development only after other research—much of it federally funded—demonstrated a high likelihood of financial success."

246. In response to rising scrutiny, the Manufacturer Defendants recently announced limited pricing changes and out-of-pocket limits. On March 1, 2023, Eli

[44] *Id*. at v, 28, 30
[45] *Id*. at vi

Lilly announced that it would cap the prices of certain insulin medications at $35 per month, with additional reductions to follow later in the year. Specifically, Eli Lilly promised that it would list its Lispro injection at $25 per vial effective May 1, 2023, and slash the price of its Humalog and Humulin injections by 70% starting in the fourth quarter of 2023. The price reductions to date are limited to these medications and do not apply to other Eli Lilly diabetes medications like Trulicity and Basaglar. These decisions suggest that, prior to March 1, 2023, the prices of these medications had not been raised to cover costs of research and development, manufacture, distribution, or any other necessary expense.

247. Two weeks after Eli Lilly announced that it would be implementing pricing changes, on March 14, 2023, Novo Nordisk announced that it would also lower the U.S. list prices of several insulin products by up to 75%—specifically, Levemir, Novolin, NovoLog, and NovoLog Mix 70/30. Novo Nordisk will also reduce the list price of unbranded biologics to match the lowered price of each respective branded insulin. The price reductions to date are limited to these medications and do not apply to other Novo Nordisk diabetes medications like Victoza and Ozempic. These changes went into effect on January 1, 2024, and, as with Eli Lilly's price reduction, suggest that the prices of these medications before that date were not increased to cover costs of research and development, manufacture, distribution, or any other necessary expense.

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248. These three announcements (the "Price Cuts") are prospective and do not mitigate damages already incurred by payors like Plaintiff.

249. The Price Cuts are limited to certain insulin medications, and do not encompass all at-issue medications. As part of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, PBMs provide preferred formulary placement to the most expensive insulins based on list prices. Accordingly, the Insulin Pricing Scheme will proceed, with the PBMs continuing to target the most expensive at-issue medications, which will likely be the at-issue medications not included in the Price Cuts.

250. The Price Cuts are woefully insufficient. An Eli Lilly spokeswoman has represented that the current list price for a ten-milliliter vial of the fast-acting, mealtime insulin Humalog will drop to $66.40 from $274.70, and a ten-milliliter vial of Humulin will fall from $148.70 to $44.61.[46] These prices far exceed the Manufacturer Defendants' costs and remain significantly higher than prices for the same and similar drugs in other countries.

251. To make matters worse, on November 8, 2023, before the 65% price cut for its long-acting insulin Levemir had taken effect, Novo Nordisk announced that it would be discontinuing Levemir in the United States, citing manufacturing constraints, formulary-placement issues, and "alternative treatments" for patients.

[46] Tom Murphy, *Lilly plans to slash some insulin prices, expand cost cap*, AP NEWS (Mar. 2, 2023) (available at https://apnews.com/article/insulin-diabetes-humalog-humulin-prescription-drugs-eli-lilly-lantus-419db92bfe554894bdc9c7463f2f3183)

Levemir is the only branded, long-acting insulin product for which Novo Nordisk announced a list price reduction and the only long-acting insulin FDA-approved for pregnancy. Yet, Novo Nordisk is discontinuing Levemir—before allowing the price reduction to take effect—with supply disruptions beginning in early 2024, followed by formal discontinuation of the Levemir FlexPen vial by the end of 2024.

Insulin Adjuncts: Type 2 Medications

252. Over the past fifteen years, the Manufacturer Defendants have released several non-insulin medications that help control insulin levels. In 2010, Novo Nordisk released Victoza, and thereafter Eli Lilly released Trulicity and Sanofi released Soliqua. Novo Nordisk further expanded their GLP-1 patent portfolio with the approval of Xultophy and Ozempic.[47] In 2022, Eli Lilly received approval for another GLP-1, Mounjaro. Each of these medications can be used in conjunction with insulins to control diabetes.

253. The Manufacturers negotiate rebates and other fees with the PBMs for "bundles" of insulin and GLP-1 receptor agonist (GLP-1) medications, packaging them as a single class of diabetes medications. This practice is known as "bundling."

254. The Manufacturer Defendants bundle medications to gain formulary access for multiple drugs in exchange for increased manufacturer payments to the PBMs.

[47] Victoza, Trulicity, Ozempic, and Mounjaro are glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists ("GLP-1") and mimic the GLP-1 hormone produced in the body. Soliqua and Xultophy are combination long-acting insulin and GLP-1 drugs.

255. In 2013, Novo Nordisk tied its "exclusive" rebates for insulin to formulary access for GLP-1 medication, Victoza. The exclusive rebates of 57.5% for Novolin, Novolog, and Novolog Mix 70/30 were more than three times higher than the 18% rebate for plans that included two insulin products on their formulary. In order to qualify for the exclusive rebate, the plans would also need to list Victoza on their formulary, exclude all competing insulin products, and ensure existing patients switch from competitor diabetes medications.[48]

256. Upon information and belief, all Manufacturer Defendants negotiate the prices of insulin and GLP-1 medications through bundling.

257. The first GLP-1 was approved by the FDA in 2005 and was indicated for the treatment of Type 2 diabetes. Currently, the GLP-1 market is consolidated among a limited number of patent-holding entities, with Manufacturer Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi controlling much of this market.

258. Through extensive patents and regulatory exclusivities, the Manufacturer Defendants have effectively barricaded competition from the GLP-1 market, giving them the ability to exercise comprehensive control over the price of GLP-1 medications.

259. To date, no generic alternative exists for any GLP-1 medication. The Manufacturer Defendants will continue to enjoy patent protection of their respective

[48] Senate Insulin Report at 78, 79

GLP-1 agonist molecules through at least 2030, if not later.[49]

260. Novo Nordisk developed and sells three GLP-1 drugs indicated for Type 2 diabetes: Victoza (liraglutide), Xultophy (insulin degludec/liraglutide), and Ozempic (semaglutide). Novo Nordisk holds sixty-two patents related to semaglutide and liragutide, forty-six of which are device patents unrelated to the therapeutic molecule of the GLP-1.[50]

261. Eli Lilly developed and sells two GLP-1 drugs indicated for Type 2 diabetes: Trulicity (dulaglutide) and Mounjaro (tirzepatide/GIP). Eli Lilly holds eighteen patents related to dulaglutide and tirzepatide. Of the four patents related to tirzepatide, two are device patents unrelated to the therapeutic molecule of the GLP-1. Eli Lilly has applied for seventy-eight patents related to dulaglutide, seventeen of which have been granted to date.[51]

262. Sanofi developed Adylxin (lixisenatide) and Soliqua (insulin glargine/lixisenatide) but currently only sells Soliqua in the United States. Sanofi holds forty-two patents related to lixisenatide, twenty-nine of which are device patents unrelated to the therapeutic molecule of the GLP-1.[52]

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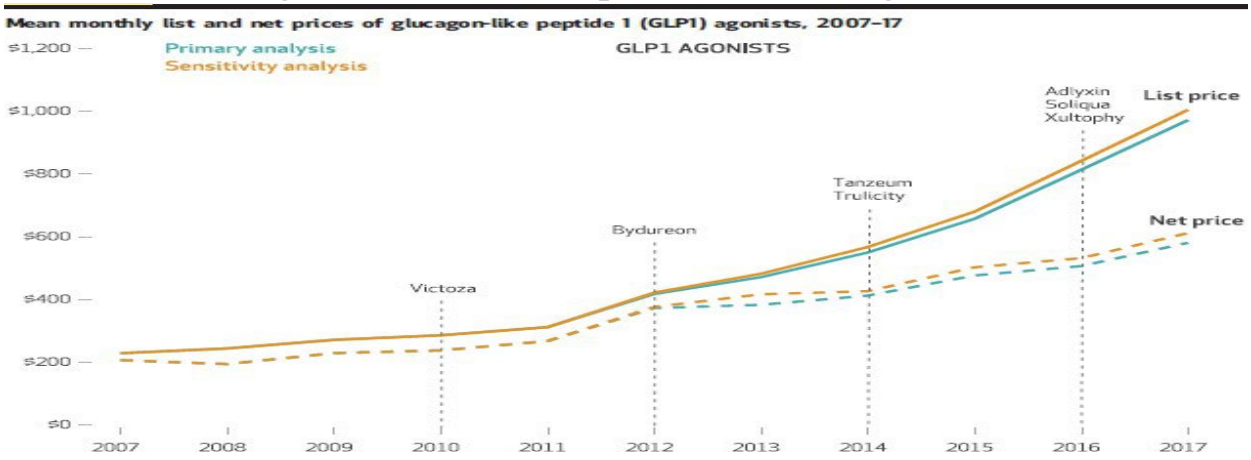
[49] Rasha Alhiary, *et al.*, *Patents and Regulatory Exclusivities on GLP-1 Receptor Agonists*, J. OF THE AM. MED. ASS'N, Vol. 33o, at 650-57 (2023)
[50] Rasha Alhiary, *et al.*, *Delivery Device Patents on GLP-1 Receptor Agonists*, J. OF THE AM. MED. ASS'N, Vol. 331, at 794-796 (2024)
[51] *Id.*
[52] *Id.*

263. This patent stacking and evergreening ensures that generic and other branded GLP-1 cannot enter the market and gives Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi disproportionate pricing power over GLP-1 medications.

264. In addition to the limited competition in the GLP-1 landscape, the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants use this disproportionate pricing power to inflate the prices of GLP-1s, consistent with the broader Insulin Pricing Scheme.

Figure 4: List and net prices of GLP-1 agonists



265. As shown above, counterintuitively, list and net prices increased as more GLP-1 medications were approved and introduced. Between 2007 and 2017, the average list price of GLP-1s rose 15% per year despite the introduction of competing brands. The net price increased an average of 10% per year during the same time period.[53]

[53] Ameet Sarpatwari, *et al.*, *Diabetes Drugs: List Price Increases Were Not Always Reflected In Net Price; Impact Of Brand Competition Unclear*, HEALTH AFFAIRS, Vol. 40, at 772-78 (2021)

266. The PBM Defendants are also central to these untethered price increases. As shown in the chart above, the growing disconnect between the list and net prices of these drugs further reflects the PBM Defendants' ill-gotten gains through identical methods to those employed in the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

267. The absence of generics in the GLP-1 market allows manufacturers to keep prices artificially high. PBMs then realize the benefit of these artificially high prices through manufacturer payments in exchange for formulary placement. PBMs and manufacturers are thus incentivized to increase prices or maintain high, untethered prices for GLP-1s.

268. GLP-1s are significantly more expensive in the United States than in other countries, indicating that the increasing price of GLP-1s are untethered to any legal, competitive, or fair market price. For example, in 2023, the list price for a one-month supply of Ozempic was about $936 in the United States, $147 in Canada, $103 in Germany, $93 in the United Kingdom, $87 in Australia, and $83 in France.

269. In 2018, Victoza's list price in the United States was more than double its average list price in eleven comparable countries and Trulicity's list price in the United States was more than six times its average list price in eleven comparable countries. One study found that drug companies could profitably sell certain GLP-1s, including Ozempic, for $0.89-$4.73 per month.

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270. In March 2024, PBM Defendant Evernorth entered into a financial guarantee agreement for GLP-1 spend with Manufacturer Defendants Novo Nordisk and Eli Lilly to limit the annual cost increase of GLP-1s to 15%.[54]

271. Like the caps put in place for insulins, Evernorth, Eli Lilly, and Novo Nordisk's agreement suggests that the prices of GLP-1s before March 2024 were not raised to cover costs of research and development, manufacture, distribution, or any other necessary expense. Such cost caps and savings guarantee indicate that the increasing price of GLP-1s were untethered to any legal, competitive, or fair market price. Further, this agreement is prospective and does not mitigate damages already incurred by payors like Plaintiff.

272. The following is a table of diabetes medications at issue in this lawsuit:

Insulin Type	Action	Name	Mfr.	FDA Appr.	Current/Recent List Price
Human	*Rapid-Acting*	Humulin R	Eli Lilly	1982	$178 (vial)
		Humulin R 500	Eli Lilly	1982	$1784 (vial) $689 (pens)
		Novolin R	Novo Nordisk	1991	$165 (vial) $312 (pens)
	Intermediate	Humulin N	Eli Lilly	1982	$178 (vial) $566 (pens)
		Humulin 70/30	Eli Lilly	1989	$178 (vial) $566 (pens)

[54] Evernorth Health Services, Mar. 7, 2024 https://www.evernorth.com/articles/evernorth-announces-industry-first-financial-guarantee-glp-1-spend

		Novolin N	Novo Nordisk	1991	$165 (vial) $312 (pens)
		Novolin 70/30	Novo Nordisk	1991	$165 (vial) $312 (pens)
Analog	*Rapid-Acting*	Humalog	Eli Lilly	1996	$342 (vial) $636 (pens)
		Novolog	Novo Nordisk	2000	$347 (vial) $671 (pens)
		Apidra	Sanofi	2004	$341 (vial) $658 (pens)
	Pre-mixed	Humalog 50/50	Eli Lilly	1999	$93 (vial) $180 (pens)
		Humalog 75/25	Eli Lilly	1999	$99 (vial) $140 (pens)
		Novolog 70/30	Novo Nordisk	2001	$203 (vial) $246 (pens)
	Long-Acting	Lantus	Sanofi	2000	$340 (vial) $510 (pens)

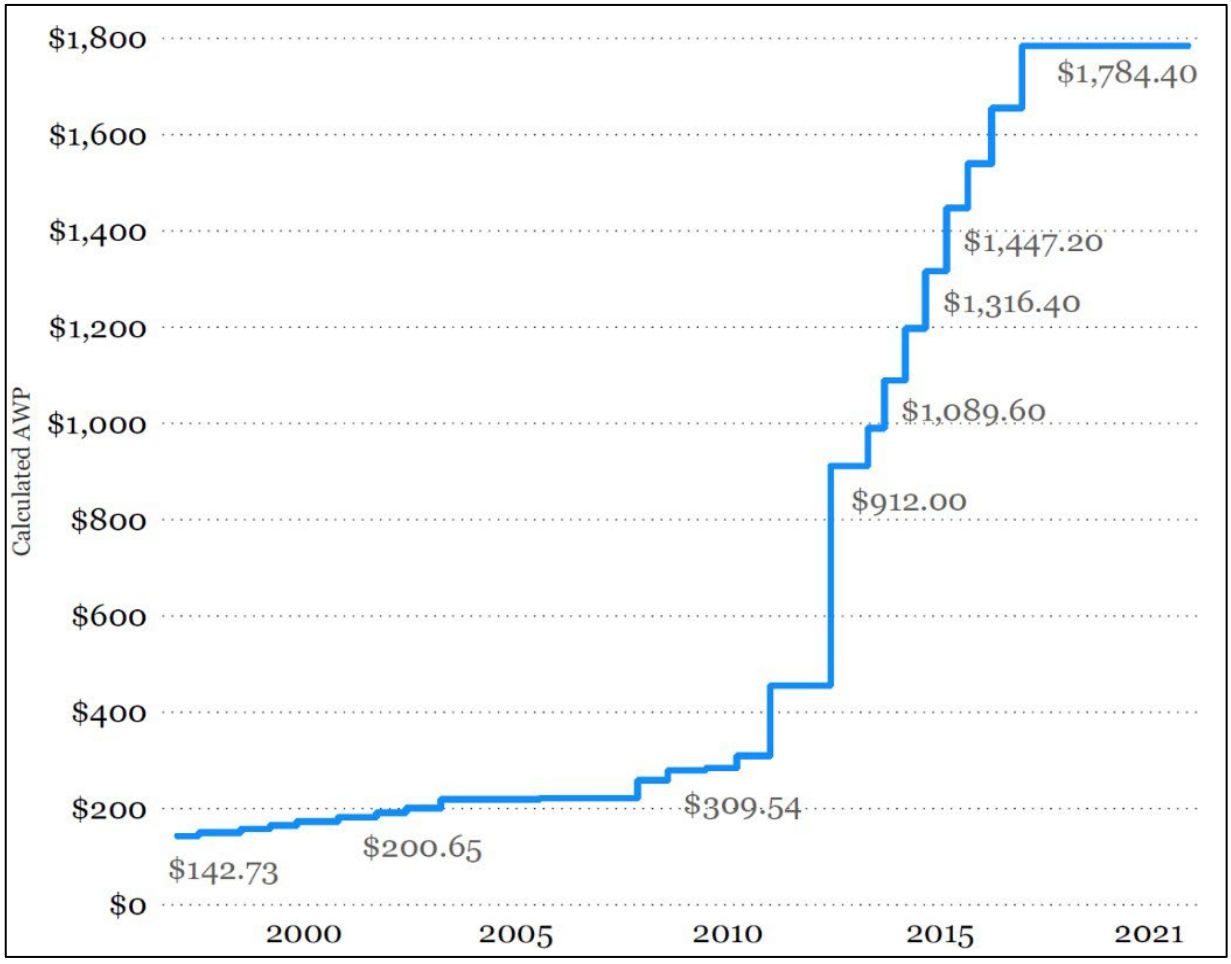
B. The Dramatic Rise in U.S. Prices for Diabetes Medications

273. Over the past twenty-five years, the list price of certain insulins has increased by more than 1000% (10x). By comparison, $165 worth of consumer goods and services in 1997 dollars would, in 2021, have cost $289 (1.75x).[55]

[55] https://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm (last visited July 3, 2023). The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures "the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services." (https://www.bls.gov/cpi/)

274. Since 1997, Eli Lilly has raised the list price of a vial of Humulin R (500U/mL) from $165 to $1784 in 2021 (10.8x).

Figure 5: Rising list prices of Humulin R (500U/mL) from 1997- 2021



275. Since 1996, Eli Lilly has raised the price for a package of Humalog pens from less than $100 to $663 (6.6x) and from less than $50 per vial to $342 (6.8x).

276. From 2006 to 2020, Novo Nordisk has raised Levemir's list price from $162 to $555 (3.4x) for pens and from under $100 to $370 per vial (3.7x).

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Figure 6: Rising list prices of Humalog vials and pens, 1996- 2021

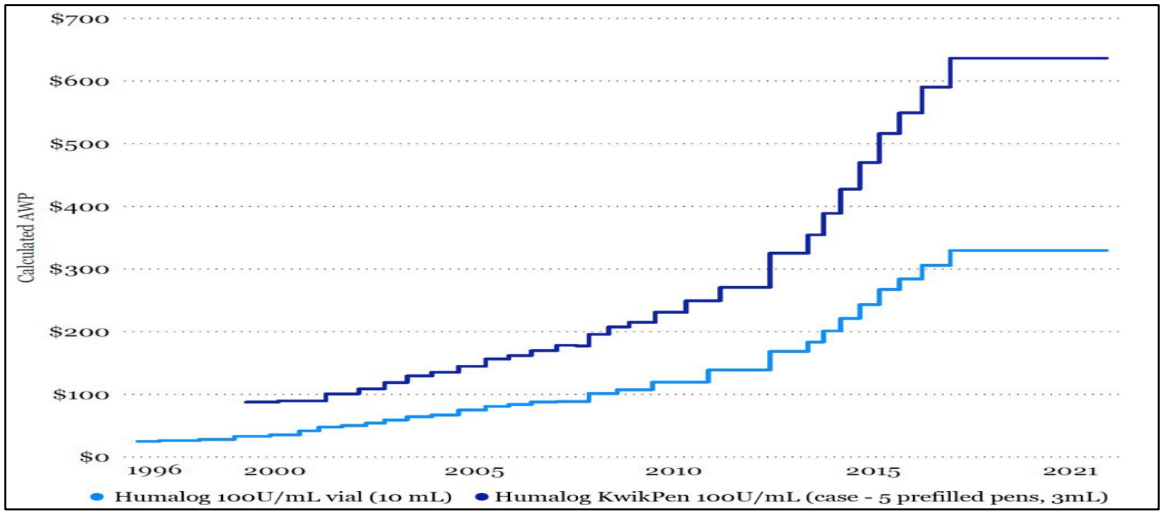
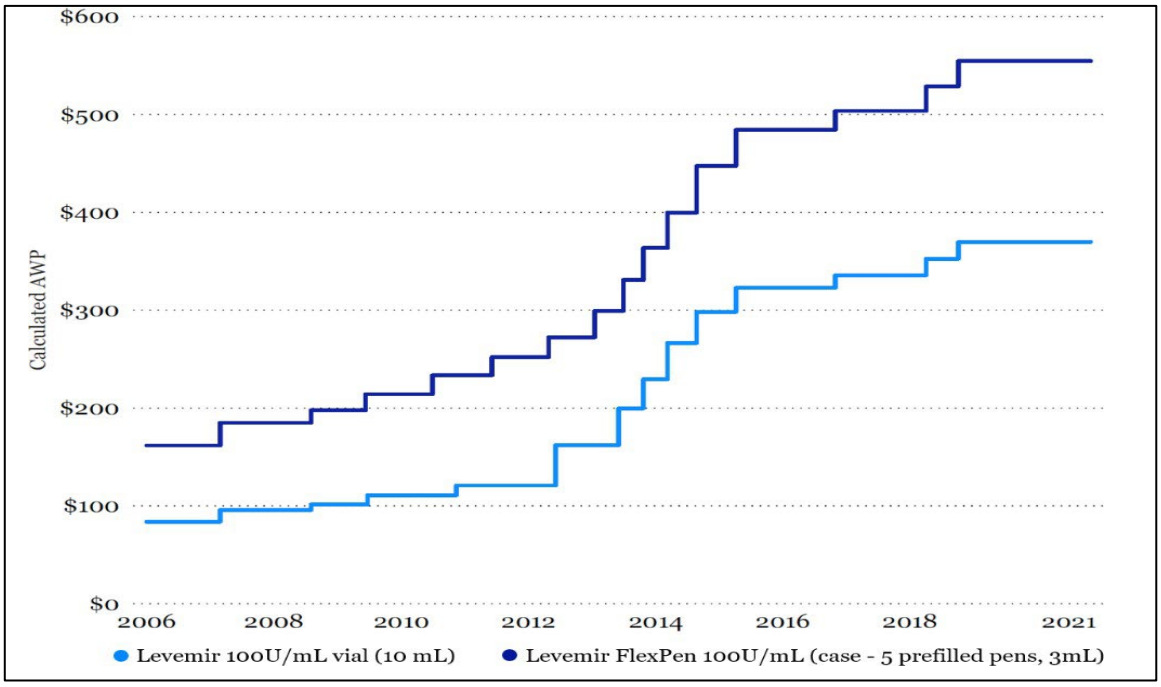


Figure 7: Rising list prices of Levemir, 2006-2021



277. From 2002 to 2021, Novo Nordisk raised Novolog's list price from $108 to $671 (6.2x) for a package of pens and from less than $50 to $347 (6.9x) per vial.

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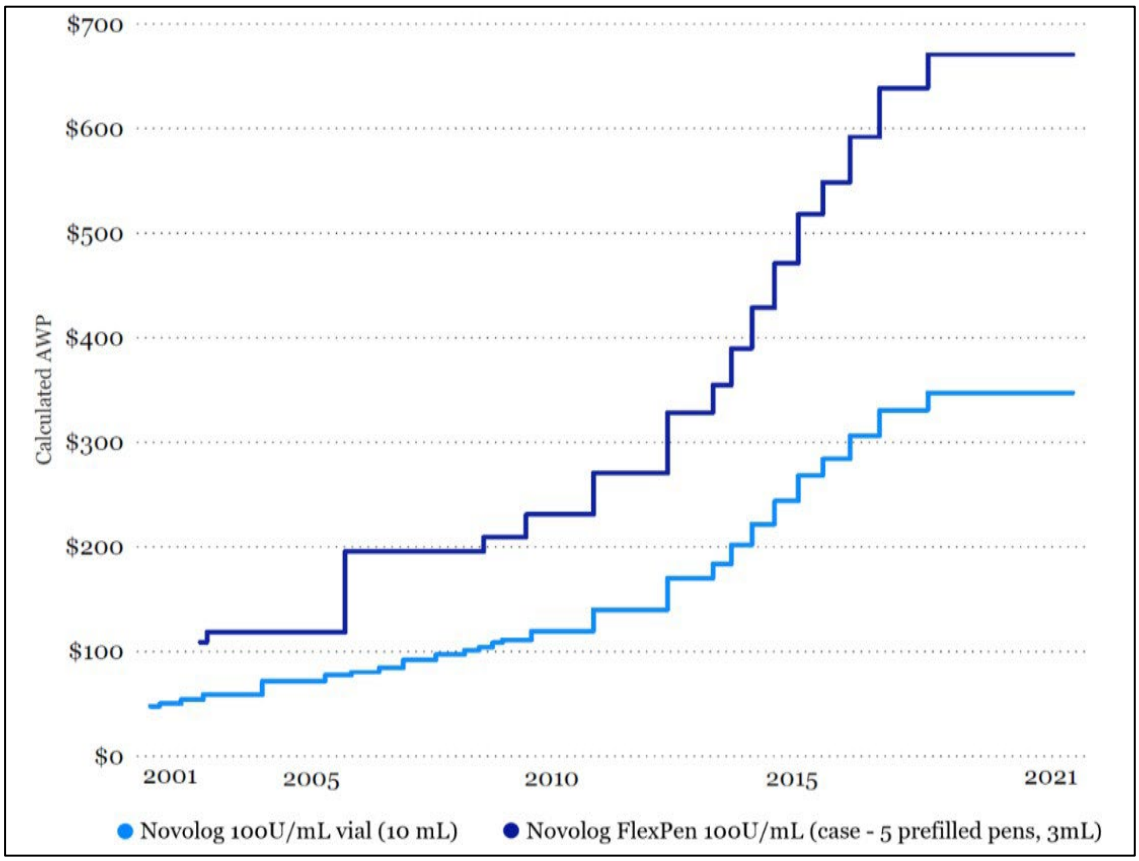
Figure 8: Rising list prices of Novolog vials and pens, 2002-2021



278. Defendant Sanofi has kept pace. It manufactures a top-selling analog insulin—Lantus—which has been and remains a flagship brand for Sanofi. Lantus has been widely prescribed nationally and within Maryland, including to Plaintiff's Beneficiaries. Sanofi has raised the list prices for Lantus from less than $200 in 2006 to more than $500 in 2020 (2.5x) for a package of pens and from less than $50 to $340 per vial (6.8x).

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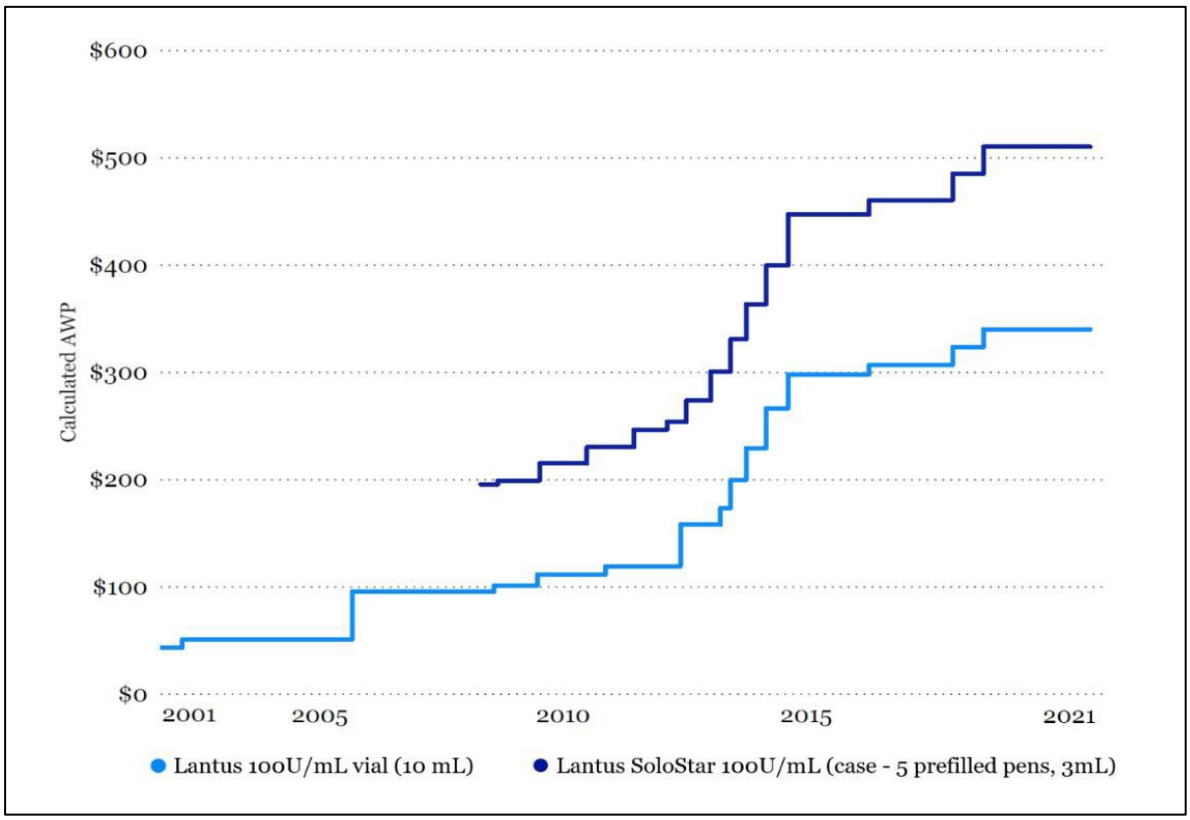
Figure 9: Rising list prices of Lantus vials and pens, 2001-2021



279. The Manufacturer Defendants have similarly increased the prices for non-insulin diabetes medications.

280. Driven by these price hikes, payors' and diabetics' spending on these drugs has steadily increased with totals in the tens of billions of dollars.

281. The timing of the price increases reveals that the Manufacturers have not only dramatically increased prices for the at-issue treatments but have also done so in lockstep.

282. Between 2009 and 2015, for example, Sanofi and Novo Nordisk raised the list prices of their insulins in tandem thirteen times, taking the same price increase

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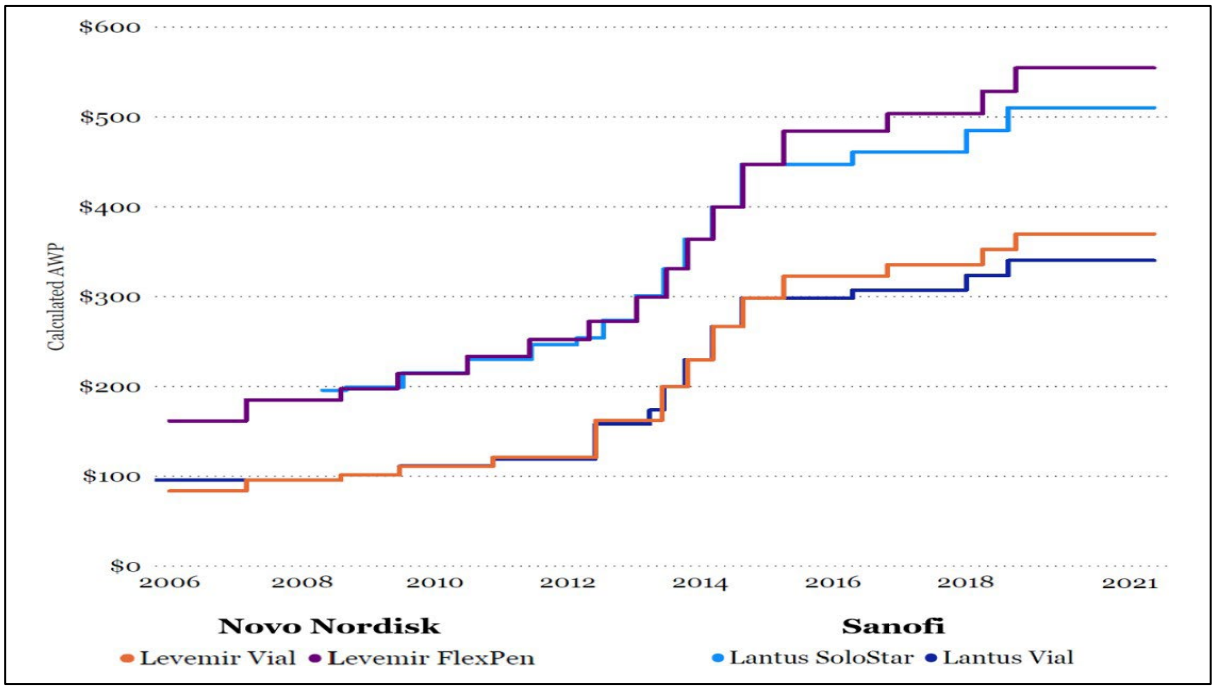
down to the decimal point within days of each other (sometimes within a few hours).[56]

283. This practice, through which competitors communicate their intention not to price-compete against one another, is known as "shadow pricing."

284. In 2016, Novo Nordisk and Sanofi's lockstep increases for the at-issue drugs represented the highest drug price increases in the pharmaceutical industry.

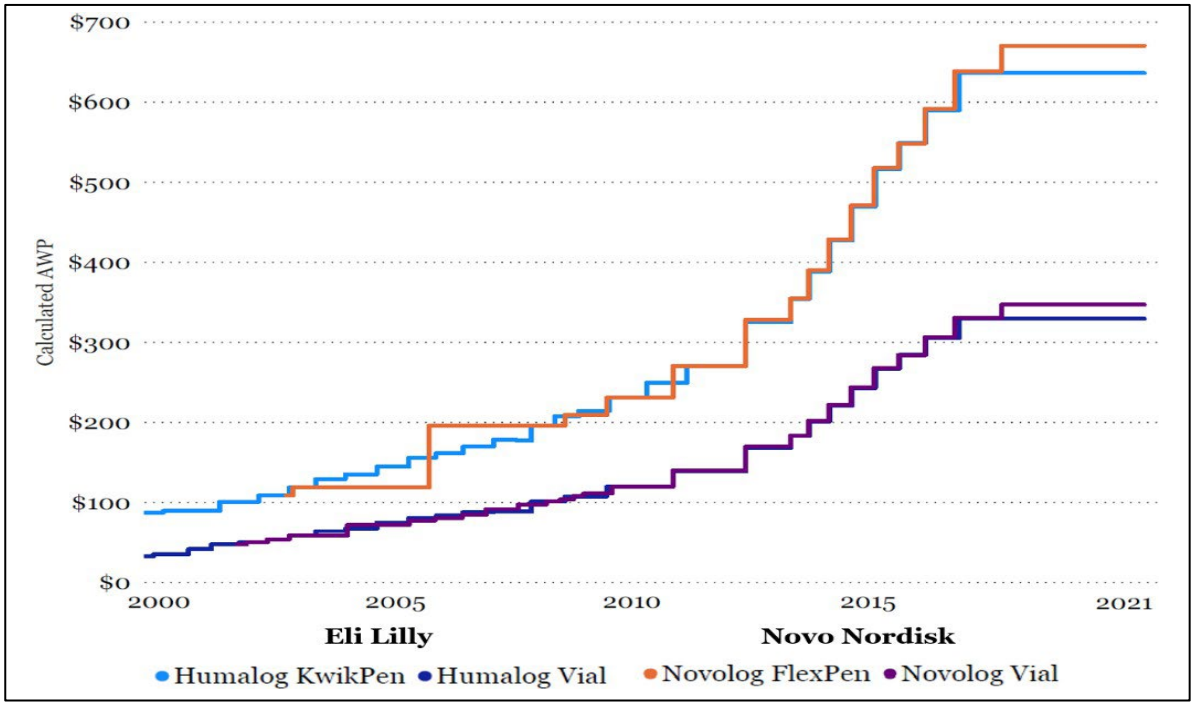
285. Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk have engaged in the same lockstep behavior with respect to their rapid-acting analog insulins, Humalog and Novolog. Figure 10 demonstrates this collusive behavior with respect to Lantus and Levemir. Figure 11 demonstrates this behavior with respect to Novolog and Humalog.

Figure 10: Rising list prices of long-acting insulins



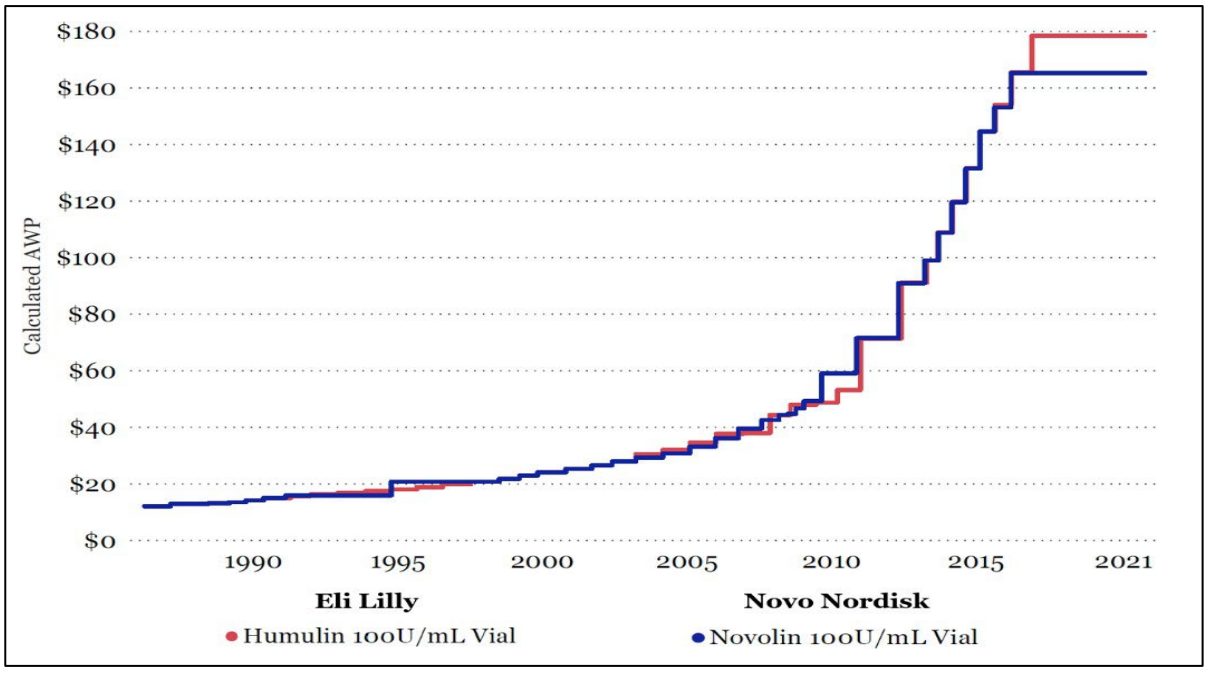
[56] Senate Insulin Report at 53-54

Figure 11: Rising list prices of rapid-acting insulins



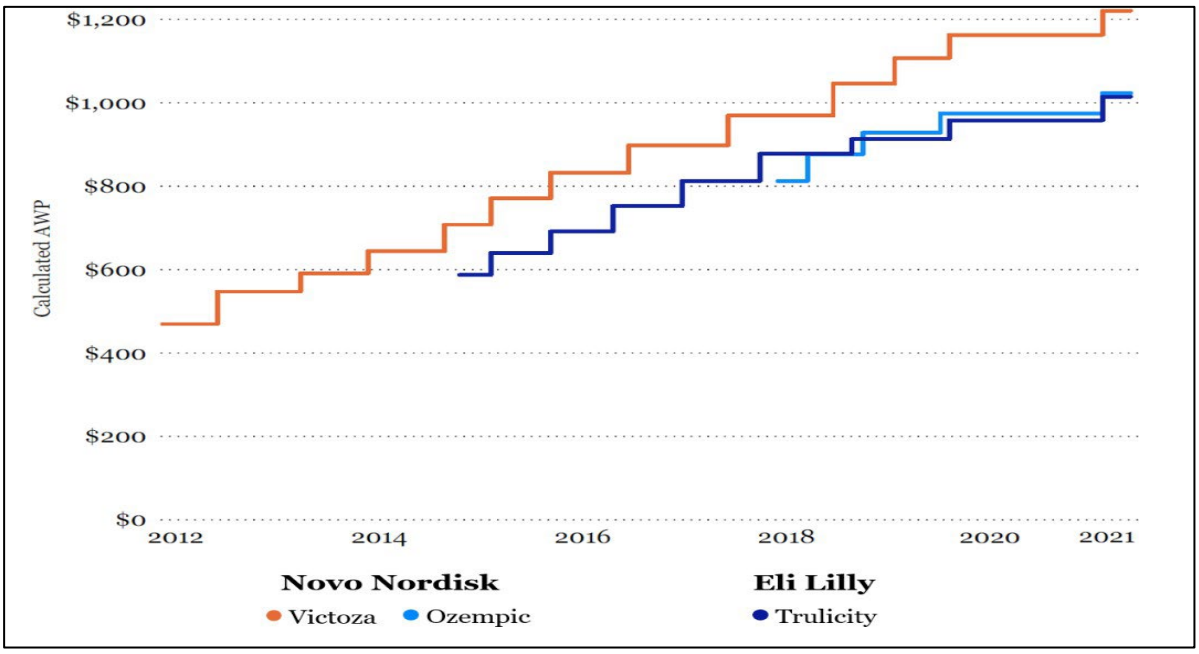
286. Figure 12 demonstrates this behavior with respect to the human insulins—Eli Lilly's Humulin and Novo Nordisk's Novolin.

Figure 12: Rising list price increases for human insulins



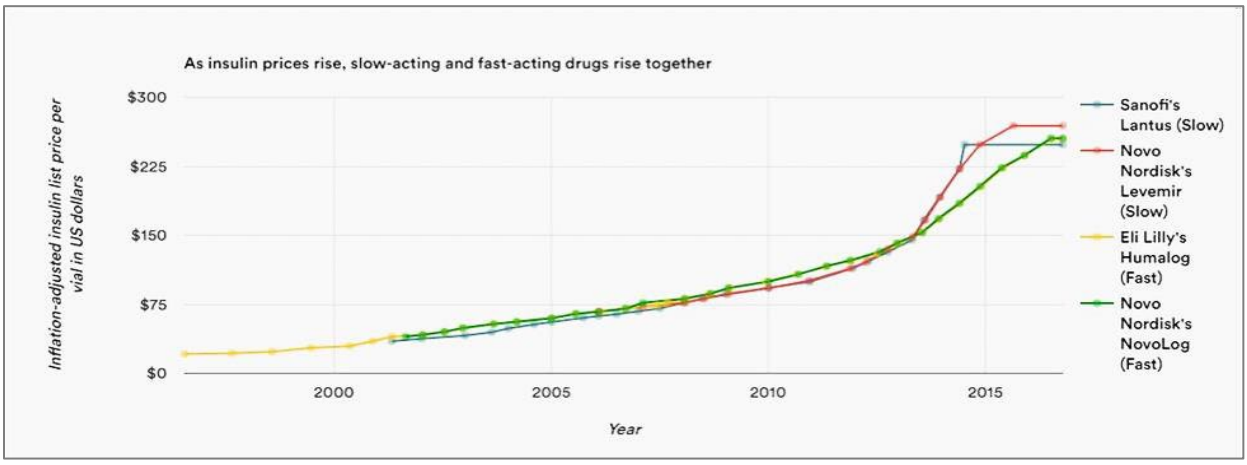
287. Figure 13 below demonstrates Novo Nordisk and Eli Lilly's lockstep price increases for their Type-2 drugs Trulicity, Victoza, and Ozempic.

Figure 13: Rising list prices of Type 2 drugs



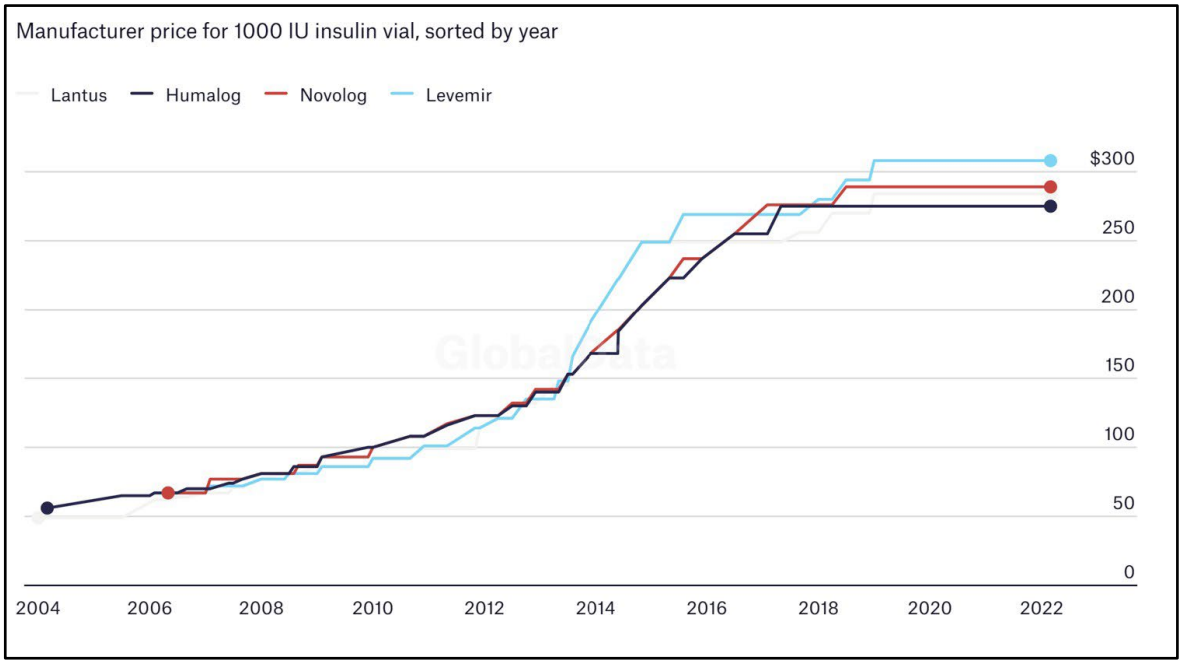
288. Figures 14 and 15 below show how the Manufacturers have raised the prices of insulin products in near-perfect unison.[57]

Figure 14: Lockstep insulin price increases



[57] https://www.pharmaceutical-technology.com/features/insulin-pricing-could-an- e-commerce-approach-cut-costs/?cf-view&cf-closed

Figure 15: Lockstep insulin price increases



289. There is clear evidence that these lockstep price increases were carefully coordinated to preserve formulary placement for the at-issue medications and to allow greater rebates to the PBMs, and further illustrate the perverse economics of competing by increasing prices in lockstep.

290. Eli Lilly was not inclined to lower prices of its insulin products to compete with the other drug makers. Documents produced to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform[58] show that Eli Lilly regularly monitored competitors' pricing activity and viewed competitors' price increases as justification to raise the prices of their own products. On May 30, 2014, a senior vice president at Eli Lilly sent a proposal to Enrique Conterno—then-President of Lilly Diabetes—for June 2014

[58] Drug Pricing Investigation at PDF 162

price increases for Humalog and Humulin. The executive reported that Novo Nordisk had just executed a 9.9% price increase across its insulin portfolio. Mr. Conterno remarked, "While the list price increase is higher than we had planned, I believe it makes sense from a competitive perspective." Eli Lilly took a 9.9% price increase shortly thereafter, on June 5, 2014.

291. Six months later, on November 19, 2014, Mr. Conterno reported to then-CEO John Lechleiter that Novo Nordisk had taken another 9.9% price increase on NovoLog—the direct competitor to Eli Lilly's Humalog. Mr. Conterno wrote, "[a]s you are aware, we have assumed as part of our business plan a price increase of 9.9% for Humalog before the end of the year." The following Monday—six days after Mr. Conterno's initial email to the CEO—Eli Lilly took price increases of 9.9% on all Humalog and Humulin products.

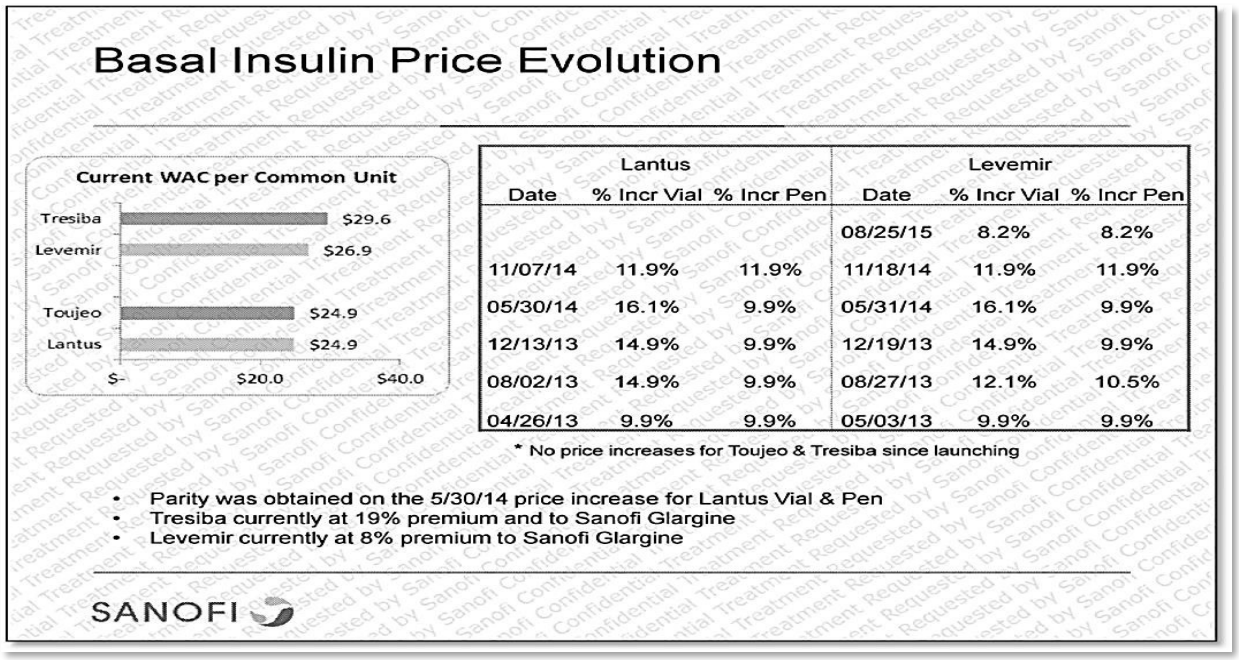
292. Sanofi also closely monitored competitors' pricing activity and planned its own pricing decisions around Eli Lilly's and Novo Nordisk's price increases. Executives were aware that Sanofi's long-acting insulin competitors—particularly Novo Nordisk—would likely match its pricing actions on long-acting insulin. In internal documents, Sanofi leaders welcomed competitors' price increases because they allowed Sanofi to claim it was maintaining pricing "parity" with competitors.

293. Sanofi had no incentive or intention to compete to lower its insulin pricing. For example, on November 7, 2014, Sanofi executed a price increase of approximately 12% across its family of Lantus products. The following week, a

Sanofi senior vice president sent an email asking, "[d]id Novo increase the price of Levemir following our price increase on Lantus last week? I just want to confirm we can still say that Lantus and Levemir are still priced at parity on a WAC [wholesale acquisition cost] basis." The head of Sanofi pricing responded that Novo Nordisk had not yet taken the price increase, but noted, "[o]ver the past four price increases on Lantus they have typically followed within 1 month." Novo Nordisk raised the price of Levemir by 12% the following week.

294. An internal Sanofi chart shows that, between April 2013 and November 2014, each time Sanofi raised the price of Lantus, Novo Nordisk followed suit for Levemir:

Figure 16: Sanofi price-tracking



295. The Manufacturers often used their competitors' price increases as justification for their own increases. For example, before taking price increases on

Lantus, Sanofi compared the new list price to the prices of competitor products. In an April 2018 email exchange about accelerating and increasing previously planned price increases for Lantus and Toujeo (from July to April, and from 3% on Lantus to 5.3%), one senior director requested, "[p]lease confirm how the new WAC of Lantus/Toujeo would compare with the WAC of Levemir/Tresiba." In reply, another senior Sanofi leader provided a chart comparing Sanofi prices to those of its competition.

296. Sanofi also engaged in shadow pricing with its rapid-acting insulin products, including Apidra. Sanofi was not the market leader in the fast-acting insulin space and typically did not act first to raise prices. But when its competitors raised prices on their fast-acting insulins, Sanofi quickly followed suit. As a Sanofi slide deck explained: "Over the past three years, we have executed a 'fast follower' strategy for Apidra and have executed price increases only after a price increase was announced."

297. In December 2018, Sanofi's director of strategic pricing and planning emailed diabetes and cardiovascular pricing committee members seeking approval for across-the-board price increases for its rapid- and long-acting insulin products, including Lantus, Toujeo, and Apidra. The then-Senior Vice President and Head of Sanofi's North America General Medicines group forwarded the proposal to the then- Senior Vice President and Head of Sanofi's External Affairs and inquired, "[p]rior to my approval, just confirming that we are still on for these." The Head of

Sanofi's External Affairs wrote back, "Yes. As of now I don't see any alternative. Not taking an increase won't solve the broader policy/political issues, and based on intel, believe many other manufacturers plan to take increases next year as well." He added, "[s]o while doing it comes with high political risk, I don't see any political upside to not doing it."

298. Although Sanofi generally led price increases in the long-acting insulin market with its pricing for Lantus, Novo Nordisk often led in the rapid-acting market with NovoLog. On May 8, 2017, Novo Nordisk CEO Lars Jorgenson learned that Eli Lilly had raised U.S. list prices by approximately 8% across its injectable diabetes drug portfolio. Mr. Jorgenson emailed this information to a Novo Nordisk executive and asked, "[w]hat is our price increase strategy?" The executive responded, "[Eli Lilly] followed our increase on NovoLog, so we're at parity here, so no action from us. They led with Trulicity and based on our strategy, we will follow which will likely be on June or July 1st."

299. Further illustrating the anticompetitive scheme between the Manufacturers, rather than compete by lowering prices, Sanofi raised Lantus's list price to respond to rebate and discount competition from Novo Nordisk. Novo Nordisk manufactures two long-acting insulins called Levemir and Tresiba, as well as two rapid-acting insulins, NovoLog and Fiasp. In the long-acting insulin category, Sanofi's Lantus and Novo Nordisk's Levemir often compete to win the same accounts. According to internal memoranda, in 2013, Sanofi believed that Novo Nordisk was attempting to

minimize the clinical difference between Lantus and Levemir and was offering "increased rebates and/or portfolio offers for the sole purpose of removing Lantus from favorable formulary access." According to an internal Sanofi memo, "the strategy to close the price differential between the Lantus vial and pen before the LOE [loss of exclusivity] period was believed to be critical to the overall long-term success of the franchise."

300. At the time, Sanofi faced increased pressure from its payor and PBM clients to offer more generous rebates and price protection terms or face exclusion from formularies, developments that were described as "high risk for our business" that had "quickly become a reality." This market environment created an enormous challenge for Lantus and, in order to protect its flagship diabetes franchise, Sanofi increased Lantus's list price so that it could improve its rebate and discount offering to payors while maintaining net sales.

301. Sanofi understood the risk of its decision and "went into 2013 with eyes wide open that the significant price increases planned would inflame [its] customers," and that its aggressive pricing would cause a quick reaction from Novo Nordisk. But Sanofi sought to make up for "shortfalls with Lantus demand generation and global profit shortfalls," which it said "put pressure on the US to continue with the price increases to cover gaps." The company conceded that it was "difficult to determine whether we would face these risks anyway if we hadn't taken the price increases."

302. Novo Nordisk also engaged in shadow pricing with its long-acting insulin, Levemir, increasing Levemir's list price in lockstep with Lantus in a continued effort to offer increased rebates and discounts to payors and displace Lantus from preferred formulary placement. Novo Nordisk typically did not act first to raise prices. However, when its competitors raised prices, Novo Nordisk followed suit. A March 2015 Novo Nordisk pricing committee presentation slide articulated this strategy: "Levemir price strategy is to follow market leader."

303. On May 19, 2014, Novo Nordisk's pricing committee discussed how to price Levemir in response to Sanofi's 2013 pricing actions. Based on an internal presentation created for this meeting, Novo Nordisk's pricing committee discussed whether it should be a follower in the market in relation to Sanofi, and considered external factors like press coverage, payor reactions, profits, and performance. In each case, the company's strategic recommendation was to follow Sanofi's moves, rather than lead. Of note, the presentation shows that the pricing committee considered Levemir's performance, which was ahead of 2014's annual budgeting by $89 million, but that "overall company performance [was] behind." The presentation recommends following Sanofi's pricing actions if the brand's performance is the priority, and to lead if the company's performance is the priority. An excerpt of Novo Nordisk's presentation is shown below:

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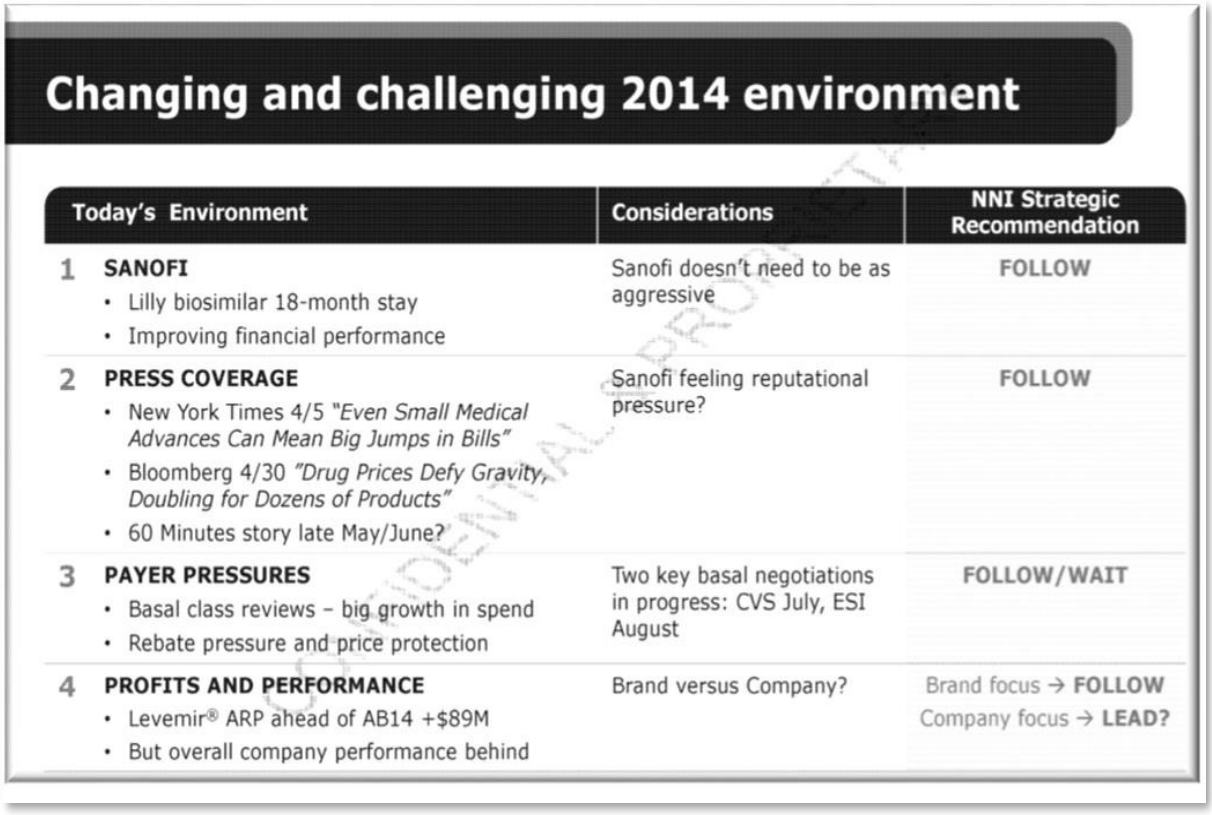
Figure 17: Novo Nordisk pricing committee presentation



Changing and challenging 2014 environment

	Today's Environment	Considerations	NNI Strategic Recommendation
1	**SANOFI** • Lilly biosimilar 18-month stay • Improving financial performance	Sanofi doesn't need to be as aggressive	FOLLOW
2	**PRESS COVERAGE** • New York Times 4/5 *"Even Small Medical Advances Can Mean Big Jumps in Bills"* • Bloomberg 4/30 *"Drug Prices Defy Gravity, Doubling for Dozens of Products"* • 60 Minutes story late May/June?	Sanofi feeling reputational pressure?	FOLLOW
3	**PAYER PRESSURES** • Basal class reviews – big growth in spend • Rebate pressure and price protection	Two key basal negotiations in progress: CVS July, ESI August	FOLLOW/WAIT
4	**PROFITS AND PERFORMANCE** • Levemir® ARP ahead of AB14 +$89M • But overall company performance behind	Brand versus Company?	Brand focus → **FOLLOW** Company focus → **LEAD?**

304. In alignment with this strategy, Novo Nordisk's pricing committee debated potential pricing scenarios based on Sanofi's actions, which they projected with a great deal of specificity. The presentation provided options regarding whether the company should follow Sanofi—and increase list price in July—or lead with a 9.9% increase in August which it considered "optically less aggressive." Based on internal memoranda, Novo Nordisk's pricing committee decided to revisit the issue with specific recommendations once Sanofi took action.

305. Less than two weeks later, on May 30, 2014, Farruq Jafery, Vice President of Pricing, Contract Operations and Reimbursement, emailed Novo Nordisk's pricing committee to inform them that "Sanofi took a price increase on Lantus

effective today: 16.1% vial and 9.9% pen." He further wrote that the pricing committee had "agreed that the best strategy for Levemir is to observe the market and maintain list price parity to competitors." Mr. Jafery then requested that Novo Nordisk's committee vote "ASAP" to raise the list price of Levemir effective May 31, 2014 (the next day) from $191.28 to $222.08 for vials and from $303.12 to $333.12 for pens. Only a few hours after Sanofi took its list price increase, members of the pricing committee approved Mr. Jafery's request and Novo Nordisk moved forward with a 16.1% increase on Levemir vial, and a 9.9% increase on Levemir FlexPen and FlexTouch.

306. Another series of emails shows that Novo Nordisk again shadowed Sanofi's price increase in November 2014, increasing Levemir's list price immediately after Sanofi increased Lantus vials and pens by 11.9%. On the morning of November 7, 2014, Novo Nordisk's pricing committee learned that Sanofi increased Lantus's list price overnight. And, by the afternoon they were asked to approve the same exact price increase for Levemir, which was approved hours later.

307. The speed with which Novo Nordisk reacted to Sanofi's price changes is striking. Within twenty-five minutes of learning of Sanofi's price increase, Rich DeNunzio, Senior Director of Novo Nordisk's Strategic Pricing, emailed Novo Nordisk's pricing committee to alert them of the change and promise a recommendation the same afternoon after reviewing the financial impact of any move. By late afternoon, Mr. DeNunzio had requested Novo Nordisk's pricing

committee to again "follow [Sanofi's] 11.9% [list price increase] on November 18th" and vote to increase Levemir's list price, which was promptly approved by Novo Nordisk's Chief Financial Officer for U.S. operations, Lars Green.

308. Novo Nordisk's pricing strategy for other diabetes products even became the subject of humorous exchanges among senior analysts within the company. After a Novo Nordisk analyst shared news of an Eli Lilly price increase for a diabetes product on December 24, 2015, a senior director of national accounts wrote, "[m]aybe Sanofi will wait until tomorrow morning to announce their price increase . . . that's all I want for Christmas." The first analyst responded, "I actually started a drinking game—I have to take a shot for every response that says 'what about Sanofi,'" and then said, "[m]y poor liver. . . ." The senior director responded, "Ho Ho Ho!!!"

309. The back-and-forth between Novo Nordisk officials underscores how closely it was monitoring Sanofi's actions and appears to mirror the approach laid out in a January 27, 2014 presentation regarding the company's bidding strategy that hinged on CVS Caremark's business. Novo Nordisk described its bids for the CVS Caremark business as "pivotal," and laid out a game of cat-and-mouse across different accounts in which company officials sought to have Levemir be the only therapeutic option on different PBM formularies. Novo Nordisk recognized that offering "attractive exclusive rebates to large, receptive customers" would "encourage a stronger response from Sanofi." However, Novo Nordisk was willing

to take this risk because it would result in "immediate volume and value" for the company and could lead to an exclusive deal for CVS's commercial formulary.

310. The agreements the Manufacturers had with the PBM Defendants deterred competition on lowering prices. For example, following its April 2018 list price increase, Novo Nordisk began to face pressure from payors, the media, and Congress to reduce the prices of its insulin drugs. On May 29, 2018, Novo Nordisk's U.S. Pricing Committee debated whether it should reduce the list price of its insulin drugs by 50% after a string of news reports detailed how patients were struggling to afford their medications. Novo Nordisk understood that a 50% cut would be a meaningful reduction to patients, significantly narrow the list-to-net gap, head off negative press attention, and reduce "pressure" from Congressional hearings. However, Novo Nordisk was concerned that a list price reduction would pose significant financial risk to the company.

311. The company's primary concerns were retributive action from other entities in the pharmaceutical supply chain, many of which derive payments that are based on a percentage of a drug's WAC price. A PowerPoint slide created for this meeting suggests that the reasons not to lower prices were that "many in the supply will be negatively affected ($) and may retaliate" and that its "[c]ompetitors may not follow putting [Novo Nordisk] at a disadvantage":

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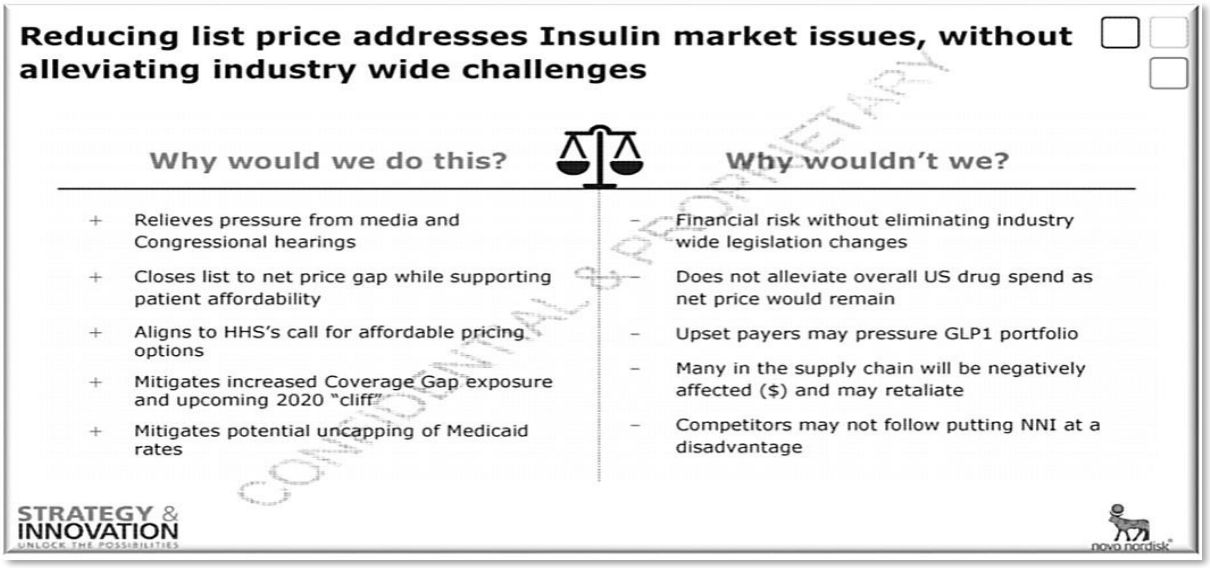
Figure 18: Novo Nordisk presentation on reduced list prices



312. Despite these concerns, internal memoranda suggest that Novo Nordisk was still prepared to lower its list price by 2019 or 2020 if its "must haves" were met, which included an agreement from the PBMs that they would not retaliate against them by changing their formulary placement and would accept lower rebate percentages.

313. According to internal memoranda, Novo Nordisk's board of directors voted against this strategy in June 2018 and recommended that the company continue its reactive posture. The rationale for this decision was the "$33 million downside identified (NovoLog only)," "risk of payor [PBM] backlash or demand for current rebate on new NDC," and "high likelihood of immediate pressure to take similar action on other products." Following the decision by its board of directors, on August 30, 2018, Novo Nordisk decided to continue its strategy to "monitor the market . . . to determine if other major pharma companies are taking list price

[increases]."

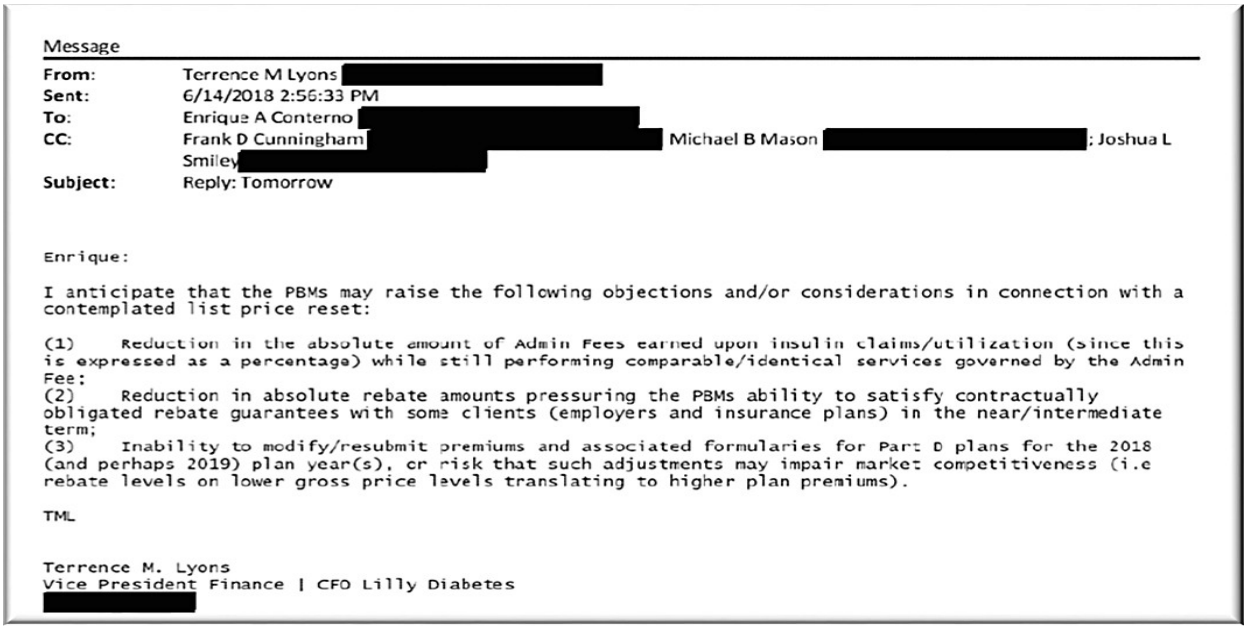
314. Following years of rebate and list-price increases, the Manufacturers faced increased pressure from patients, payors, and the federal government to decrease insulin's list price. However, internal memoranda and correspondence suggest that the downstream impact of lowering the list prices presented hurdles for pharmaceutical companies.

315. There is also evidence of direct communication between the Manufacturers and the PBM Defendants regarding lowering the prices of insulins. For example, a June 23, 2018 email memorializes a conversation Eli Lilly's President of the Diabetes Unit, Enrique Conterno, had with the CEO of OptumRx, who allegedly "re-stated that [OptumRx] would be fully supportive of Lilly pursuing a lower list price option," but indicated that OptumRx would encounter challenges, namely, "the difficulty of persuading many of their customers to update contracts without offering a lower net cost to them."

316. In response, an Eli Lilly executive noted, "we wouldn't be able to lower our list price without impacting our net price," and counseled waiting until early 2020 to reduce prices. Two weeks before this email, Eli Lilly executives had raised the possibility that PBMs would object to a list price reset because it would (a) result in a reduction in administrative fees for PBMs, (b) reduce rebates, which would impact PBMs' ability to satisfy rebate guarantees with some clients, and (c) impair their clients' ability to lower premiums for patients, thereby impacting their market

competitiveness. An excerpt of this email is shown below:

Figure 19: Eli Lilly internal email re potential price reductions



Message

From: Terrence M Lyons [redacted]
Sent: 6/14/2018 2:56:33 PM
To: Enrique A Conterno [redacted]
CC: Frank D Cunningham [redacted] Michael B Mason [redacted]; Joshua L Smiley [redacted]
Subject: Reply: Tomorrow

Enrique:

I anticipate that the PBMs may raise the following objections and/or considerations in connection with a contemplated list price reset:

(1) Reduction in the absolute amount of Admin Fees earned upon insulin claims/utilization (since this is expressed as a percentage) while still performing comparable/identical services governed by the Admin Fee;
(2) Reduction in absolute rebate amounts pressuring the PBMs ability to satisfy contractually obligated rebate guarantees with some clients (employers and insurance plans) in the near/intermediate term;
(3) Inability to modify/resubmit premiums and associated formularies for Part D plans for the 2018 (and perhaps 2019) plan year(s), or risk that such adjustments may impair market competitiveness (i.e rebate levels on lower gross price levels translating to higher plan premiums).

TML

Terrence M. Lyons
Vice President Finance | CFO Lilly Diabetes
[redacted]

317. Insulin price increases were driven, in part, by tactics the PBMs employed in the early 2010s. At that time, the PBMs began to aggressively pressure the Manufacturers to raise list prices by implementing formulary exclusions in the insulin therapeutic class. When a drug is excluded, it means that it will not be covered by the insurer. Formulary exclusions effectively stop manufacturers from reaching large blocks of patients and require patients to either switch to a new product or pay significantly more to stay on their preferred medication. This tactic boosted the size of rebates and catalyzed the upward march of list prices. The Manufacturers responded to these formulary exclusion threats by raising list prices aggressively— increases that often were closely timed with price changes by competitors.

318. Internal memoranda and correspondence confirm that PBM formulary exclusion lists have contributed to higher rebates in the insulin therapeutic class. The Manufacturers have increased rebates in response to formulary exclusion threats, in order to preserve their revenue and market share through patient access. In addition, increases in rebates are associated with increased list prices, such that the PBM Defendants' demands for increased rebates directly contributed to rising insulin prices. As Eli Lilly's CEO, David Ricks, has explained, Eli Lilly agreed to raise list prices to fund higher rebates and fees for the PBMs:

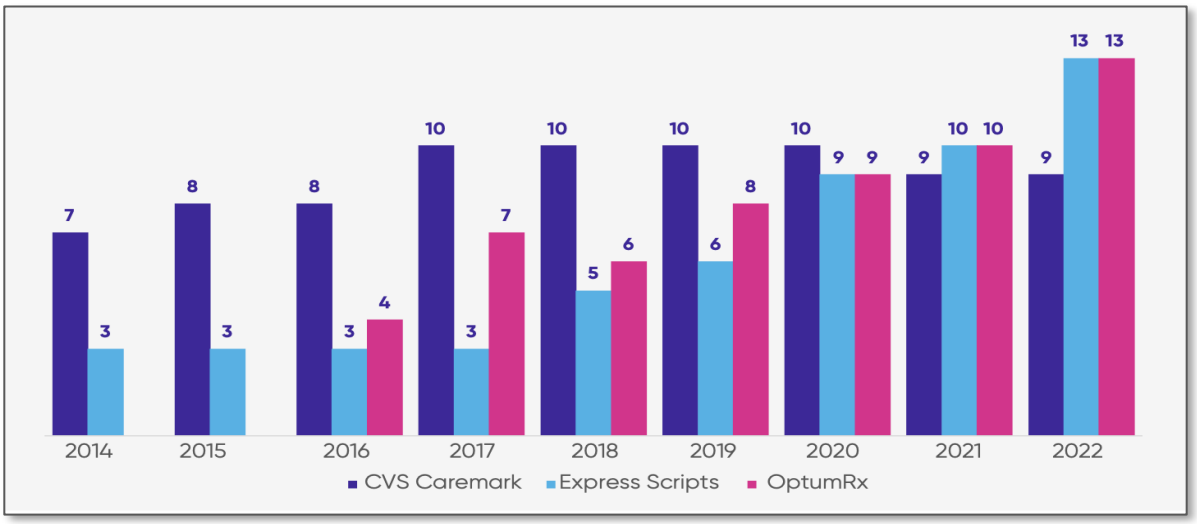
> Getting on [a] formulary is the best way to ensure most people can access our medicines affordably—once again, that's how insurance is supposed to work. But that requires manufacturers to pay ever- increasing rebates and fees, which can place upward pressure on medicines' list prices. If we cannot offer competitive rebates, our medicines may be excluded from formularies, and people cannot access them. Last year alone, to ensure our medicines were covered, Lilly paid more than $12 billion in rebates for all our medicines, and $1 billion in fees. Last year, about eighty cents of every dollar spent on our insulins went to pay rebates and fees.

319. Insulin was among the first classes of drugs to face PBM formulary exclusions, and the number of insulins excluded has increased over time.[59] In 2014, Express Scripts and CVS Caremark excluded six and seven insulins, respectively.

[59] Xcenda, *Skyrocketing growth in PBM formulary exclusions continues to raise concerns about patient access* (May 2022), available at https://www.xcenda.com/ /media/ assets/xcenda/english/content-assets/white-papers- issue-briefs-studies-pdf/ xcenda_pbm_exclusion_may_2022.pdf

OptumRx excluded four insulins in 2016, its first year with an exclusion list. As of 2022, insulins have faced 193 total plan-years of exclusion across the PBMs since 2014:

Figure 20: Insulin exclusions by plan year



320. The Manufacturers have also made price-increase decisions due to countervailing pressures in their relationships with the PBMs. A higher list-price increases the dollar value of rebates, discounts, and other fees that a Manufacturer can offer to a PBM—all of which are based on a percentage of the list price. Internal documents show that the Manufacturers were sensitive not only to their own bottom lines, but also to the bottom lines of PBMs that set formularies, without which a Manufacturer's product would likely lose significant market share.

321. Exclusions, driven in part by perverse PBM incentives, have had a significant impact on patients' access to insulin. Lower list-priced insulins have been

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available since 2016—including follow-on insulins[60] (Admelog, Basaglar, Lyumjev, Fiasp), "authorized generic" insulins (Lispro, Insulin Aspart),[61] and, more recently, biosimilar insulins. PBMs, however, often exclude these insulins from their formularies in favor of products with higher list prices and larger rebates. For example, two of the three PBM Defendants have excluded the two insulin authorized generics since 2020, instead favoring the higher list-priced equivalents. Remarkably, those PBM Defendants did so even though the list prices for these authorized generic insulins can be half the list price of the brand.[62]

322. In addition to the exclusions of authorized generic insulins, lower list-priced biosimilar insulins have also faced PBM formulary exclusions. The first

[60] The term "follow-on biologic" is a broad, overarching term. The designation of "biosimilarity" is a regulatory designation. "Follow-on biologics" are copies of originator innovator biologics. Those approved via the Biologics License Application (BLA) regulatory pathway (Public Health Service Act) are referred to as "biosimilars." Those approved via the New Drug Application (NDA) regulatory pathway (Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) retain the designation "follow-on" biologics. *See* Richard Dolinar, *et al.*, *A Guide to Follow-on Biologics and Biosimilars with a Focus on Insulin*, 24 Endocrine Practice 195-204 (Feb. 2018), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1530891X20353982#:~:text=Follow%2Don%20biologics%20are%20copies,regulations%20involving%20biologics%20are%20complex (last visited Jan. 5, 2024)

[61] An authorized generic medicine is a "brand name drug that is marketed without the brand name on its label." Additionally, "even though it is the same as the brand name product, a company may choose to sell the authorized generic at a lower cost than the brand name drug." *See Food and Drug Administration. FDA listing of authorized generics,* https://www.fda.gov/media/77725/download (last visited Jan. 5, 2024)

[62] Tori Marsh, *Can't access generic Humalog? There's an even cheaper insulin option available*, GOODRX. (Aug. 26, 2019), https://www.goodrx.com/blog/admelog-now-cheaper-than-generic-humalog (last visited Jan. 5, 2024)

biosimilar insulin was launched in 2021. Due to prevailing market dynamics, two identical versions of the product were simultaneously introduced—one with a higher list price and large rebates, and one with a lower list price and limited rebates—giving payors the option of which to cover. All three PBMs excluded the lower list-priced version in 2022, instead choosing to include the identical product with the higher list price.[63]

323. Excluding lower list-priced medicines from formularies can substantially increase out-of-pocket costs for patients in plans using deductibles or coinsurance, where cost-sharing is typically determined based on the medicine's full list price.[64] This trend of favoring higher list-priced products has dramatically affected patient affordability and access to insulins.

324. The PBM Defendants and the Manufacturers are complicit in this. There has been little, if any, attempt by the PBM Defendants to discourage the Manufacturers from increasing the list price of their products. Instead, the PBMs used their size and aggressive negotiating tactics, such as the threat of excluding drugs from formularies, to extract even more generous rebates, discounts, and fees from the Manufacturers, who have increased their insulin list prices in lockstep.

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[63] Adam Fein, *Five takeaways from the big three PBMs' 2022 formulary exclusions* (Jan. 19, 2022), available at https://www.drugchannels.net/2022/01/five-takeaways-from-big-three-pbms-2022.html

[64] Adam Fein, *Express Scripts vs. CVS Health: five lessons from the 2020 formulary exclusions and some thoughts on patient impact* (Jan. 2020), available at https://www.drugchannels.net/2020/01/express-scripts-vs-cvs-health-five.html

325. The PBMs thus had every incentive to encourage the Manufacturers to raise list prices, since the rebates, discounts, and fees the PBMs negotiate are based on a percentage of a drug's list price—and the PBMs retain a large portion of what they negotiate. In fact, the Manufacturers have been dissuaded from decreasing list prices for their products, which would have lowered out-of-pocket costs for patients, due to concerns that the PBMs and health plans would react negatively.

326. Diabetes medications have become unaffordable for many diabetics because of the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants' collusive price increases.

C. The Pharmaceutical Payment and Supply Chains

327. The prescription drug industry is comprised of a deliberately opaque network of entities engaged in multiple distribution and payment structures. These entities include manufacturers, wholesalers, PBMs, pharmacies, payors, and patients.

328. Given the complexities of the different parties involved in the pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceuticals are distributed in many ways. Generally speaking, branded prescription drugs, such as the at-issue diabetes medications, are distributed in one of three ways: (a) from manufacturer to wholesaler (distributor), wholesaler to pharmacy, and pharmacy to patient; (b) from manufacturer to mail-order pharmacy to patient; or (c) from manufacturer to mail-order pharmacy, mail-order pharmacy to self-insured payor, and self-insured payor to patient.

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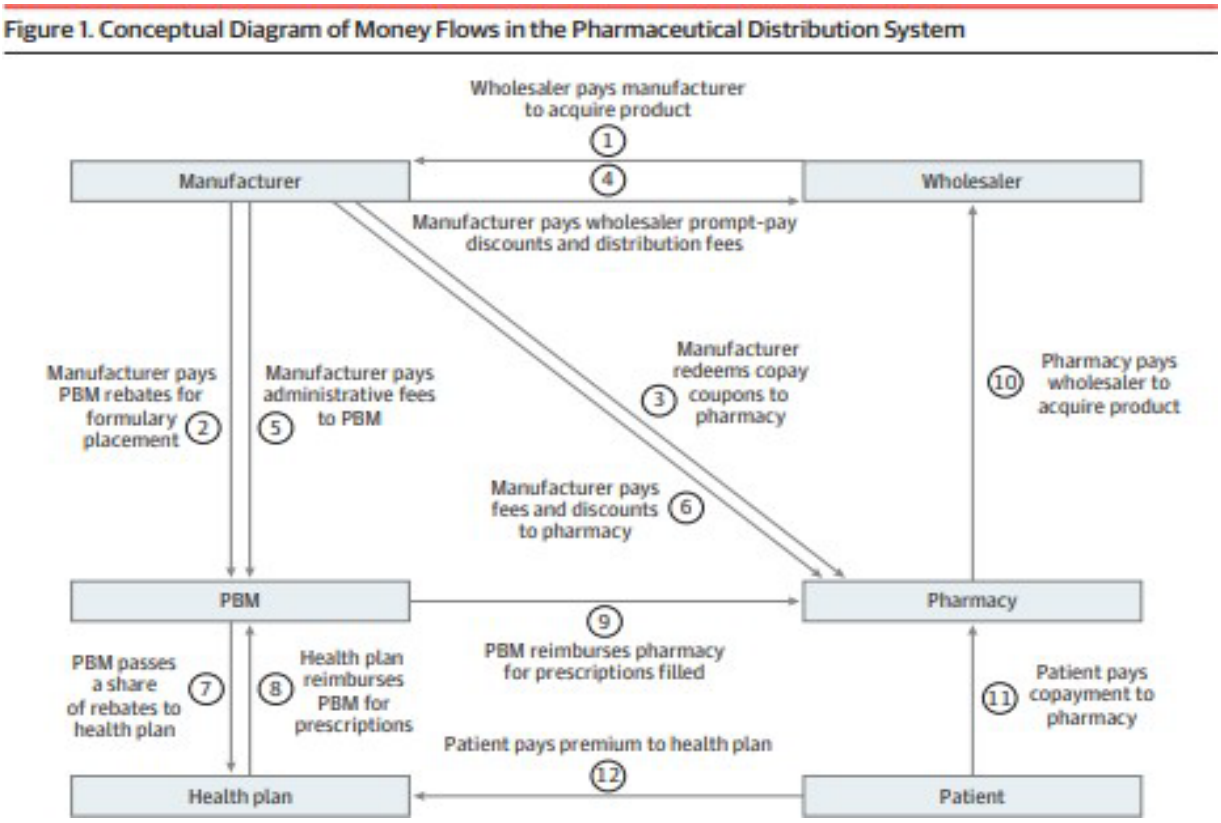
329. The pharmaceutical industry, however, is unique in that the payment chain is distinct from the distribution chain. The prices for the drugs distributed in the pharmaceutical chain are different for each participating entity—that is, different actors pay different prices set by different entities for the same drugs. The unifying factor is that the price that each entity in the pharmaceutical chain pays for a drug is necessarily tied to the price set by the manufacturer.

330. Here is how the payment chain often works:[65]

Figure 21: The pharmaceutical payment chain



[65] *See* Karen Van Nuys, *et al.*, *Estimation of the Share of Net Expenditures on Insulin Captured by US Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Pharmacy Benefit Managers, Pharmacies, and Health Plans From 2014 to 2018*, JAMA HEALTH FORUM (Nov. 5, 2021), https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama-health-forum/fullarticle/2785932

331. The payment chain includes self-insured payors like Plaintiff, who used the pharmacy benefits management services of Express Scripts during the relevant period.

332. But there is no transparency in this pricing system. Typically, there are two kinds of published prices. One is the WAC, which is a manufacturer's price for the drug to wholesalers (and excludes any discounts, rebates, or price reductions). The other is the AWP, which is the price wholesalers charge retailers for a drug. Both WAC and AWP, depending on the context, are sometimes colloquially referred to as "list price."[66]

333. AWP is usually calculated by applying a significant mark-up (such as 20%) to the manufacturer's WAC. AWP does not account for discounts available to various payers, nor is it based on actual sales transactions.

334. Publishing compendia such as First DataBank report both the WAC and the AWP.

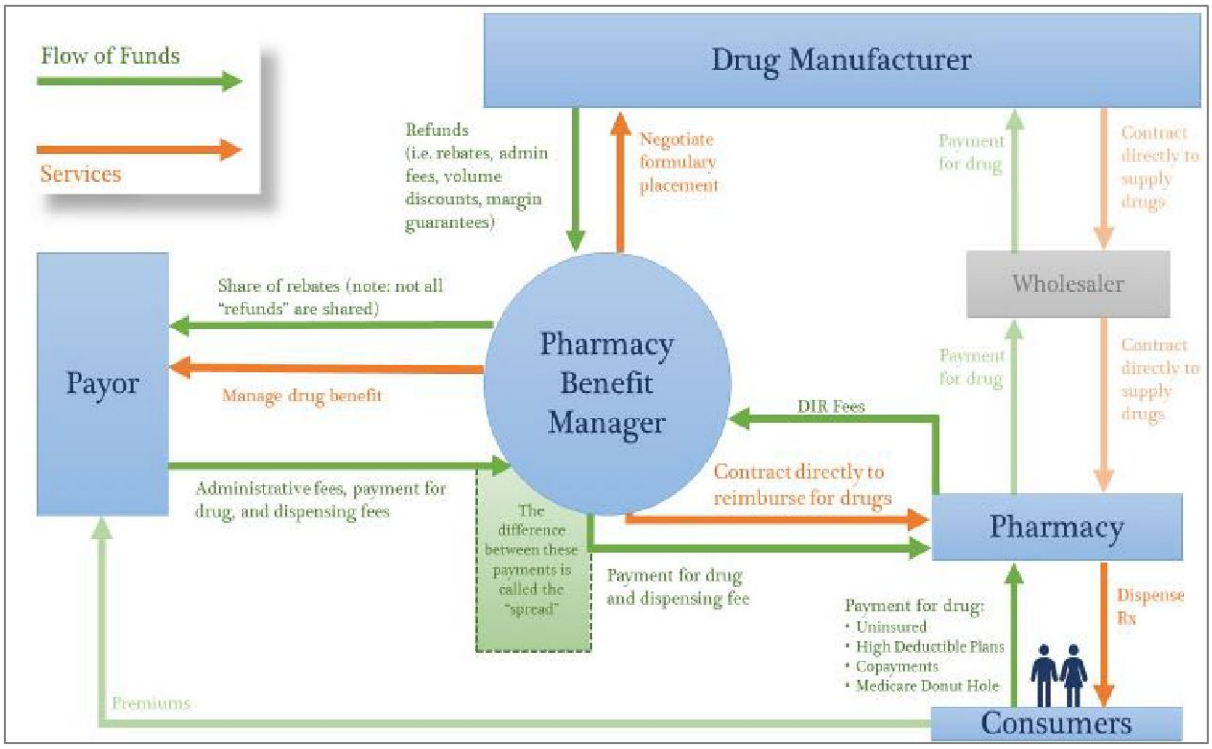
335. As a direct result of the PBMs' conduct, AWP persists as the most commonly and continuously used benchmark price in negotiating reimbursement and payment calculations for both payors and patients.

[66] In general, when this complaint references Defendants' conspiracy to inflate "list prices," Plaintiff is referring to WAC. Because AWP is based on WAC, when a manufacturer raises its WAC, that necessarily results in an increase to the AWP.

D. The PBMs' Role in the Pharmaceutical Payment Chain

336. The PBMs are at the center of the convoluted pharmaceutical payment chain, as illustrated in Figure 22 below.

Figure 22: Insulin distribution and payment chain



337. Pharmacy benefit managers (including the PBM Defendants) develop drug formularies, process claims, create a network of retail pharmacies, set the prices in coordination with the Manufacturers that the payor will pay for prescription drugs, and are paid by the payor for the drugs utilized by the payor's beneficiaries.

338. The PBMs also contract with a network of retail pharmacies. Pharmacies agree to dispense drugs to patients and pay fees back to the PBMs. The PBMs reimburse pharmacies for the drugs dispensed.

339. The PBM Defendants also own mail-order and specialty pharmacies,

which purchase and take possession of prescription drugs, including those at-issue here, and directly supply those drugs to patients by mail.

340. Often—including for the at-issue drugs—the PBM Defendants purchase drugs directly from the Manufacturers and distribute them directly to the patients.

341. Even where the PBM Defendants' mail-order pharmacies purchase drugs from wholesalers, their costs are set by direct contracts with the manufacturers.

342. In addition, and of particular significance here, the PBM Defendants contract with drug manufacturers, including the Manufacturer Defendants. The PBMs extract from the Manufacturers rebates, fees, and other consideration that are paid back to the PBM, including the Manufacturer Payments related to the at-issue drugs.

343. The Manufacturers also interact with the PBMs in connection with services outside the Insulin Pricing Scheme's scope, such as health and educational programs and patient and prescriber outreach with respect to drugs not at issue here.

344. These relationships place PBMs at the center of the flow of pharmaceutical money and allow them to exert tremendous influence over what drugs are available nationwide, on what terms, and at what prices.

345. Historically and today, the PBM Defendants:

- negotiate the price that payors pay for prescription drugs (based on prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme);
- separately negotiate a different (and often lower) price that pharmacies in their networks receive for the same drug;

- set the amount in fees that the pharmacy pays back to the PBM for each drug sold (based on prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme);

- set the price paid for each drug sold through their mail-order pharmacies (based on prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme); and

- negotiate the amount that the Manufacturers pay back to the PBM for each drug sold (based on prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme).

346. Yet, for the majority of these transactions, only the PBMs are privy to the amount that any other entity in this supply chain is paying or receiving for the same drugs. This absence of transparency affords Defendants the opportunity to extract billions of dollars from this payment and supply chain without detection.

347. In every interaction the PBMs have within the pharmaceutical payment chain, they stand to profit from the prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

The Rise of the PBMs in the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain

348. In the 1960s, pharmacy benefit managers functioned largely as claims processors. Over time, however, they have assumed an ever-expanding role as power brokers in pharmaceutical payment and distribution chains.

349. One key role pharmacy benefit managers took on was negotiating with drug manufacturers, ostensibly on behalf of payors. In doing so, pharmacy benefit managers affirmatively represented that they were using their leverage to drive down drug prices.

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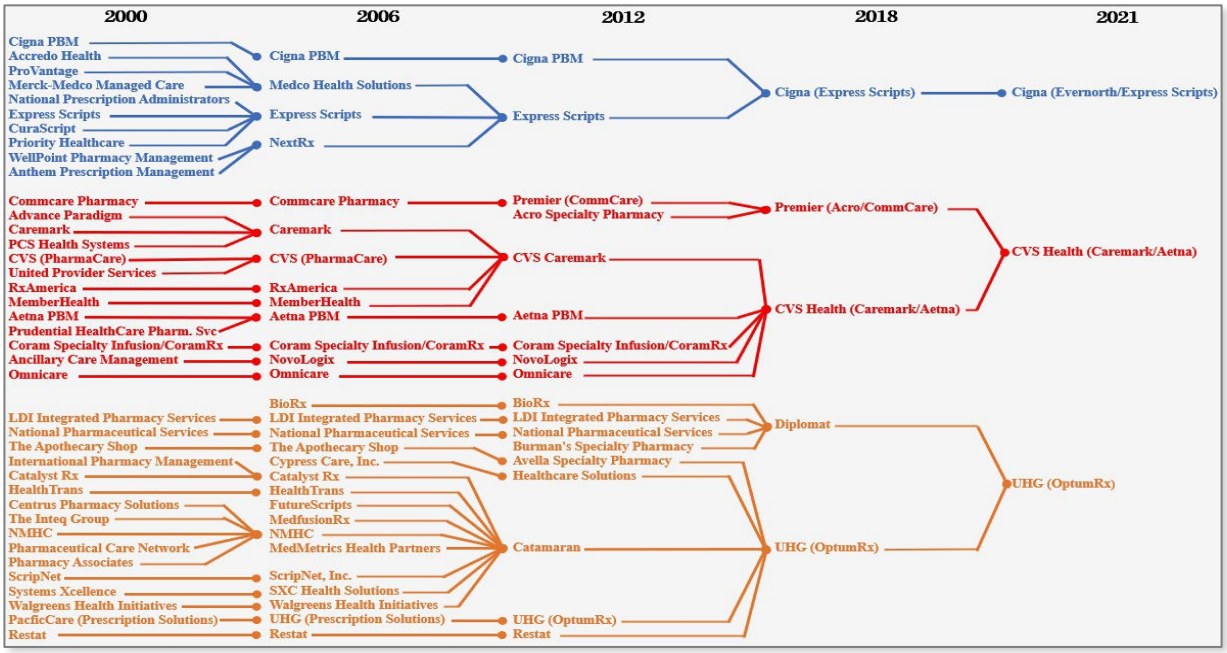
350. In the early 2000s, pharmacy benefit managers started buying pharmacies, thereby creating an additional incentive to collude with manufacturers to keep certain prices high.

351. These perverse incentives still exist today with respect to both retail and mail-order pharmacies housed within the PBMs' corporate families. Further recent consolidation in the industry has given the PBMs disproportionate market power.

352. Nearly forty pharmacy-benefit-manager entities combined into what are now the PBM Defendants, each of which now is affiliated with another significant player in the pharmaceutical chain, e.g., Express Scripts merged with Cigna; CVS bought Caremark (and now also owns Aetna); and UnitedHealth Group acquired OptumRx.

353. Figure 23 depicts this market consolidation.

Figure 23: PBM consolidation



354. After merging with or acquiring all competitors, and now backed by multibillion-dollar corporations, the PBM Defendants have taken over the market in the past decade, controlling more than 80% of drug benefits for more than 270 million Americans.

355. Together, the PBM Defendants report more than $300 billion in annual revenue.

356. The PBMs use this market consolidation and the resulting purchasing power as leverage when negotiating with other entities in the pharmaceutical payment chain.

The Insular Nature of the Pharmaceutical Industry

357. The insular nature of the pharmaceutical industry has provided Defendants with ample opportunity for furtive contact and communication with their competitors, as well as the other PBM and Manufacturer Defendants, which facilitates their execution of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

358. For example, each Manufacturer Defendant is a member of the industry-funded Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America ("PhRMA") and has routinely communicated through PhRMA meetings and platforms in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme. According to PhRMA's 2019 IRS Form 990, it

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received more than $515 million in "membership dues." All members are pharmaceutical companies.[67]

359. David Ricks (Chair and CEO of Eli Lilly), Paul Hudson (CEO of Sanofi), and Douglas Langa (President of Novo Nordisk and EVP of North American Operations), serve on the PhRMA Board of Directors and/or part of the PhRMA executive leadership team.

360. The PBM Defendants also routinely communicate through direct interaction with their competitors and the Manufacturers at trade associations and industry conferences.

361. Each year during the relevant period, the main PBM trade association, the industry-funded Pharmaceutical Care Management Association ("PCMA"), held several yearly conferences, including its Annual Meeting and its Business Forum conferences.[68]

362. The PCMA is governed by PBM executives. As of April 2024, the board of the PCMA included Adam Kautzner (President of Express Scripts), Patrick Conway

[67] PhRMA 2019 Form 990, https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/ organizations/ 530241211/202043189349300519/full; PhRMA, *About PhRMA*, https://phrma.org/-/media/Project/PhRMA/PhRMA-Org/PhRMA-Org/PDF/A-C/About-PhRMA2.pdf (last visited Jan. 4, 2023)

[68] The PCMA's industry funding in the form of "membership dues" is set out in its 019 Form 990, https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/383676760/ 202042969349 3 01134/full (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)

(CEO of OptumRx), and David Joyner (Executive Vice President and President of Pharmacy Services at CVS Health).

363. All PBM Defendants are members of the PCMA and, due to their leadership positions, wield substantial control over it.

364. Additionally, the Manufacturer Defendants are affiliate members of the PCMA.

365. Every year, high-level representatives and corporate officers from both the PBM and Manufacturer Defendants attend these conferences to meet in person and engage in discussions, including those in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

366. In fact, for at least the last eight years, all Manufacturer Defendants have been "Partners," "Platinum Sponsors," or "Presidential Sponsors" of these PBM conferences.

367. Notably, many of the forums at these conferences are specifically advertised as offering opportunities for private, non-public communications. For example, as Presidential Sponsors of these conferences, Manufacturer Defendants each hosted "private meeting rooms" that offer "excellent opportunities for . . . one-on-one interactions between PBM and pharma executives."[69]

[69] PCMA, *The PCMA Annual Meeting 2021 Will Take Place at the Broadmoor in Colorado Springs, CO September 20 and 21,* https://www.pcmanet.org/pcma-event/annual-meeting-2021/ (an event "tailored specifically for senior executives from PBMs and their affiliated business partners" with "private reception rooms" and "interactions between PBM members, drug manufacturers, and other industry partners") (last visited July 3, 2023)

368. Representatives from each Manufacturer Defendant have routinely met privately with representatives from each PBM Defendant during the Annual Meetings and Business Forum conferences that the PCMA holds (and the manufacturers sponsor) each year.

369. In addition, all PCMA members, affiliates and registered attendees of these conferences are invited to join PCMA-Connect, "an invitation-only LinkedIn Group and online networking community."[70]

370. As PCMA members, the PBM and Manufacturer Defendants undoubtedly used both PCMA-Connect, as well as the private meetings at the PCMA conferences, to exchange information and to reach agreements in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

371. Key at-issue lockstep price increases occurred immediately after Defendants had convened at PCMA meetings. For example, on September 26 and 27, 2017, the PCMA held its annual meeting, at which each of the Manufacturer Defendants hosted private rooms and executives from each Defendant engaged in several meetings throughout the conference. On October 1, 2017, just days after the conference, Sanofi increased Lantus's list price by 3% and Toujeo's list price by 5.4%. Novo Nordisk recommended that their company make a 4% list price increase effective on January 1, 2018, to match the Sanofi increase.

[70] PCMA, *PCMA-Connect*, https://www.pcmanet.org/contact/pcma-connect/ (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)

372. Likewise, on May 30, 2014, Novo Nordisk raised the list price of Levemir a matter of hours after Sanofi made its list price increase on Lantus. These price hikes occurred just weeks after the 2014 PCMA spring conference in Washington, D.C., attended by representatives of all three PBM Defendants.

373. The PBMs control the PCMA and have weaponized it to further their interests and to conceal the Insulin Pricing Scheme. The PCMA has instituted numerous lawsuits and lobbying campaigns aimed at blocking drug pricing transparency efforts, including recently suing the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to block the finalized HHS "rebate rule," which would eliminate anti- kickback safe harbors for Manufacturer Payments and instead offer them as direct- to-consumer discounts.

374. Notably, the PCMA's 2019, 2020, and 2021 tax returns report annual revenue for "litigation support" totaling $1.01 million, $2.19 million, and $2.92 million respectively. Prior tax returns similarly reveal millions of dollars in revenue for "litigation support" (and tens of millions in revenue for "industry relations") year after year.[71]

375. In addition, communications among the PBM Defendants are facilitated by the fluidity and frequency with which executives move from one PBM Defendant to another. For example:

[71] *See, e.g.*, PCMA 2019-2021 Form 990s and prior years' returns on ProPublica

- Mark Thierer worked as an executive at Caremark Rx, LLC (now CVSCaremark) prior to becoming the CEO of OptumRx in 2016 (and also served as Chairman of the Board for PCMA starting in 2012);

- CVS Health's current President and CEO Karen Lynch held an executive position at Cigna;

- Amar Desai served as President for Health Care Delivery at CVS Health before joining Optum Health, where he now serves as CEO;

- Trip Hofer served in leadership at CVS Health before becoming CEO of Behavioral Health for Optum Health;

- Bill Wolfe was the President of the PBM Catalyst Rx (now OptumRx) prior to becoming the President of Aetna Rx in 2015 (and also served as a PCMA board member from 2015-2017 while with Aetna Rx);

- Derica Rice former EVP for CVS Health and President of CVS Caremark previously served as EVP and CFO for Eli Lilly;

- Duane Barnes was the Vice President of Medco (now Express Scripts) before becoming division President of Aetna Rx in 2006 (and also served as a PCMA board member);

- Everett Neville was the division President of Aetna Rx before becoming Senior Vice President of Express Scripts;

- Albert Thigpen was a Senior Vice President at CVS Caremark for eleven years before becoming a Senior Vice President at OptumRx in 2011;

- Harry Travis was the Chief Operating Officer at Medco (now Express Scripts) before becoming a Vice President at Aetna Rx in 2008; he also served as SVP Member Services Operations for CVS Caremark from 2020- 2022; and

- Bill Kiefer was a Vice President of Express Scripts for fourteen years before becoming Senior Vice President of Strategy at OptumRx in 2013.

E. The Insulin Pricing Scheme

376. The market for the at-issue diabetes medications is unique in that it is highly concentrated with no true generics and few biosimilar options. The drugs and biosimilars have similar efficacy and risk profiles.

377. This affords the PBMs significant leverage that, in theory, could be used to negotiate with the Manufacturer Defendants to drive down list prices for the at- issue drugs through open competition.

378. But the PBMs do not want the prices for diabetes medications to decrease. A 2022 report by the Community Oncology Alliance put it this way:

> Among the different sources of revenue, the most prolific by far is in the form of rebates from pharmaceutical manufacturers that PBMs extract in exchange for placing the manufacturer's product drug on a plan sponsor's formulary or encouraging utilization of the manufacturer's drugs [T]he growing number and scale of rebatesis the primary fuel of today's high drug prices. The truth is that PBMs have a vested interest to have drug prices remain high, and to extract rebates off of these higher prices. PBM formularies tend to favor drugs that offer higher rebates over similar drugs with lower net costs and lower rebates.[72]

[72] Community Oncology Alliance & Frier Levitt, *Pharmacy Benefit Manager Exposé: How PBMs Adversely Impact Cancer Care While Profiting at the Expense of Patients, Providers, Employers, and Taxpayers* (Feb. 2022), https://communityoncology.org/research-publications/studies/pbm-dirty-tricks-expose/

379. The Manufacturer Defendants understand that they make more money as list prices increase. They also understand that PBM Defendants make more money as list prices increase. This is confirmed by the Senate Insulin Report after committee review of internal documents produced by the Manufacturer Defendants:

> [B]oth Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk executives, when considering lower list prices, were sensitive to the fact that PBMs largely make their money on rebates and fees that are based on a percentage of a drug's list price.[73]

380. The documents eventually released by the Senate Finance Committee also indicate how the Manufacturer Defendants' pricing strategy focuses on the PBMs' profitability. In an internal August 6, 2015, email, Novo Nordisk executives debated delaying increasing the price of an at-issue drug to make the increase more profitable for CVS Caremark, stating:

> Should we take 8/18 [for a price increase], as agreed to by our [pricing committee], or do we recommend pushing back due to the recent CVS concerns on how we take price? . . . We know CVS has stated their disappointment with our price increase strategy (ie taking just after the 45th day) and how it essentially results in a lower price protection, admin fee and rebate payment for that quarter/time after our increase . . . it has been costing CVS a good amount of money.[74]

[73] Senate Insulin Report at 89

[74] Letter from Raphael A. Prober, Counsel for Novo Nordisk Inc., to Charles E. Grassley & Ron Wyden, S. Fin. Comm. (Mar. 8, 2019), https://www.finance.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Novo_ Redacted.pdf (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)

381. The Manufacturer Defendants also understand that because of the PBMs' market dominance, most payors accept the baseline national formularies offered by the PBMs with respect to the at-issue drugs.

382. The Insulin Pricing Scheme was born from these understandings. Both sets of Defendants realized that if the Manufacturers artificially inflated their list prices to facilitate large, undisclosed Manufacturer Payments back to the PBMs, both the PBMs and Manufacturers would generate billions of unearned dollars. The plan worked.

383. Over the past several years the Manufacturers have raised prices in unison and have paid correspondingly larger Manufacturer Payments to the PBMs.

384. In exchange for the Manufacturers artificially inflating their prices and paying the PBMs substantial amounts in Manufacturer Payments, the PBM Defendants grant the Manufacturer Defendants' diabetes medications elevated prices and preferred status on their national formularies. During the relevant period, the rebate amounts (as a proportion of the list price) grew year-over-year while list prices themselves increased.

385. For example, in July 2013, Sanofi offered rebates between 2% and 4% for preferred placement on CVS Caremark's commercial formulary. Five years later, in 2018, Sanofi rebates were as high as 56% for preferred placement. In 2015, Sanofi offered OptumRx rebates up to 42% for Lantus for preferred formulary placement.

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That figure grew to 79.75% by 2019. Similarly, in 2014, Novo Nordisk offered Express Scripts 25% rebates for Levemir. That figure climbed to 47% in 2017.

386. Beyond increased rebate demands, the PBM Defendants have also sought and received larger and larger administrative fees from the Manufacturers during the relevant period.

387. A recent study by the Pew Charitable Trust estimated that, between 2012 and 2016, the amount of administrative and other fees that the PBMs requested and received from the Manufacturers tripled, reaching more than $16 billion. The study observed that although rebates were sent to payors during this period, PBMs retained the same volume of rebates in pure dollars, due to the overall growth in rebate volume, as well as increases in administrative fees and spread pricing (charging a client payor more for a drug than the PBM pays the pharmacy).

388. Thus—and contrary to their public representations—the PBM Defendants' negotiations and agreements with the Manufacturer Defendants (and the formularies that result from these agreements) have caused and continue to cause precipitous price increases for the at-issue drugs.

389. As a result of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, every payor, including Plaintiff, that pays or reimburses for the at-issue drugs has been overcharged.

390. Moreover, the PBMs use this false price to misrepresent the amount of "savings" they generate for diabetics, payors, and the healthcare system. For example, in January 2016, Express Scripts' president Tim Wentworth stated at the

34th annual JP Morgan Healthcare Conference that Express Scripts "saved our clients more than $3 billion through the Express Scripts National Preferred Formulary."[75] Likewise, in April 2019, CVS Caremark president Derica Rice stated: "Over the last three years . . . CVS Caremark has helped our clients save more than $141 billion by blunting drug price inflation, prioritizing the use of effective, lower-cost drugs and reducing the member's out-of-pocket spend."[76]

391. In making these representations, the PBMs fail to disclose that the amount of "savings" generated is calculated based on the false list price, which is not paid by any entity in the pharmaceutical payment chain and which all Defendants are directly responsible for artificially inflating.

392. The Insulin Pricing Scheme is a coordinated effort between the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants that created enormous profits for Defendants. Each of the Defendants agreed to and participated in the scheme. For example:

a. The Manufacturers and the PBMs are in constant communication and regularly meet and exchange information to construct and refine the PBM formularies that form and fuel the scheme. As part of these

[75] Surabhi Dangi-Garimella, *PBMs Can Help Bend the Cost Curve: Express Scripts' Tim Wentworth,* AJMC (Jan. 12, 2016), https://www.ajmc.com/view/pbms-can-help-bend-the-cost-curve-express-scripts-tim-wentworth (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)

[76] CVS Health, *CVS Health PBM Solutions Blunted the Impact of Drug Price Inflation*, Helped Reduce Member Cost, and Improved Medication Adherence in 2018 (Apr. 11, 2019), https://www.cvshealth.com/news-and-insights/press-releases/cvs-health-pbm-solutions-blunted-the-impact-of-drug-price (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)

communications, the Manufacturers are directly involved in determining not only where their own diabetes medications are placed on the PBMs' formularies and with what restrictions, but also in determining the same for competing products. Through their communications and written contracts, the Manufacturers and the PBMs also agree to rebates, fees, and other payments—that is, kickbacks—in exchange for preferred formulary access.

b. The Manufacturers and the PBMs share confidential and proprietary information with each other in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, such as market data gleaned from the PBMs' drug utilization tracking efforts and mail-order pharmacy claims, internal medical efficacy studies, and financial data. Defendants then use this information in coordination to set the false prices for the at-issue medications and to construct their formularies in the manner that is most profitable for both sets of Defendants. The data that is used to further this coordinated scheme is compiled, analyzed, and shared either by departments directly housed within the PBM or by subsidiaries of the PBM, as is the case with OptumRx (which utilizes OptumInsight and Optum Analytics).

c. The Manufacturers and the PBMs engage in coordinated outreach programs directly to patients, pharmacies, and prescribing physicians to convince them to switch to the diabetes medications that are more

> profitable for the PBMs and Manufacturers, even drafting and editing letters in tandem to send out to diabetes patients on behalf of the PBMs' clients. For example, the Grassley-Wyden committee recently released an email in which Eli Lilly discussed paying Defendant UnitedHealth Group and OptumRx additional rebates for every client that was converted to formularies that exclusively preferred Eli Lilly's at-issue drugs, including Humalog. The email continued: "United's leadership committee made one ask of Lilly – that we are highly engaged in the communication/pull through plan.[77] I of course indicated we fully expect to support this massive patient transition [to Eli Lilly's at-issue drugs favored by United] and provider education with the full breadth of Lilly resources. UHC also proactively thanked Lilly for our responsiveness, solution generation and DBU execution."

393. Rather than using their prodigious bargaining power to lower drug prices as they claim, Defendants used their dominant positions to work together to generate billions of dollars in illicit profits at the expense of payors and diabetics.

[77] "Pull through" is an industry term that refers to marketing to physicians by Manufacturers aimed at moving market share and increasing sales for a certain product following the PBM granting that product preferred placement on its formulary.

F. The Manufacturers React to Threats of Formulary Exclusion by Increasing Rebates Offered to the PBMs

394. Although the PBM Defendants have insisted they had no control over how the Manufacturers price their insulin products, their threats of formulary exclusion illustrate how they used new insulin competitors with lower prices to leverage even higher rebates on the existing insulin drugs.

395. In the face of formulary exclusion threats based on new entrants in the insulin market, the Manufacturers have willingly met the PBM Defendants' demands for increased rebates in order to retain preferred formulary placement and block competitors. For example, in 2016, Sanofi and Novo Nordisk enhanced their rebate offers at the same time Eli Lilly introduced Basaglar, a follow-on biologic to Lantus. Basaglar is a long-acting insulin and is "[c]linically . . . very similar" to Sanofi's Lantus. Because of its near clinical equivalence, Basaglar posed a competitive threat in the long-acting insulin market. The PBMs threatened to switch to Basaglar because it was priced lower and they expected Eli Lilly to offer larger discounts in response.

396. A 2016 Sanofi memo describes the market dynamic whereby a threatened new market entrant would lead not to lower prices, but to greater rebates:

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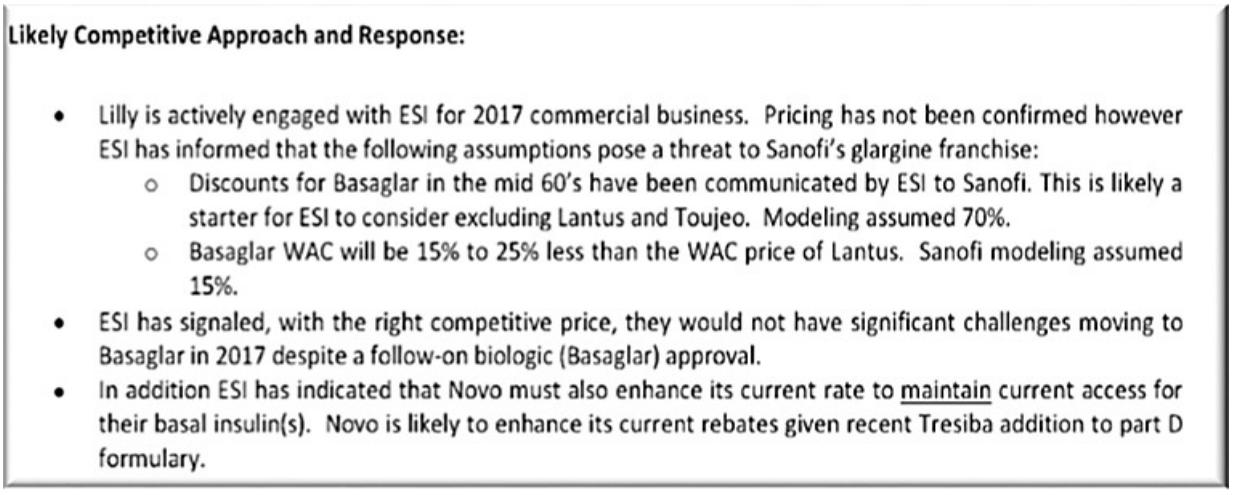
Figure 24: Sanofi memo on introduction of Basaglar

397. In an attempt to avoid PBMs switching to Basaglar, Sanofi and Novo Nordisk increased their rebate bids to respond to Eli Lilly. For example, according to Sanofi internal memoranda, sometime around April 2016, Express Scripts requested bids for its 2017 national commercial formulary and indicated its desire to add only one insulin glargine product to its basal insulin category. Express Scripts communicated to Sanofi that "with the right competitive price, [it] would not have significant challenges moving [from Lantus and Toujeo] to Basaglar" and that Sanofi must enhance its current rebate rate of 42% to maintain access for their basal insulins.

398. An internal Sanofi memo describes the dynamic where, at "the right competitive price," Express Scripts would not have a challenge moving Basaglar into a preferred position on its formulary:

Figure 25: Sanofi memo on Basaglar pricing

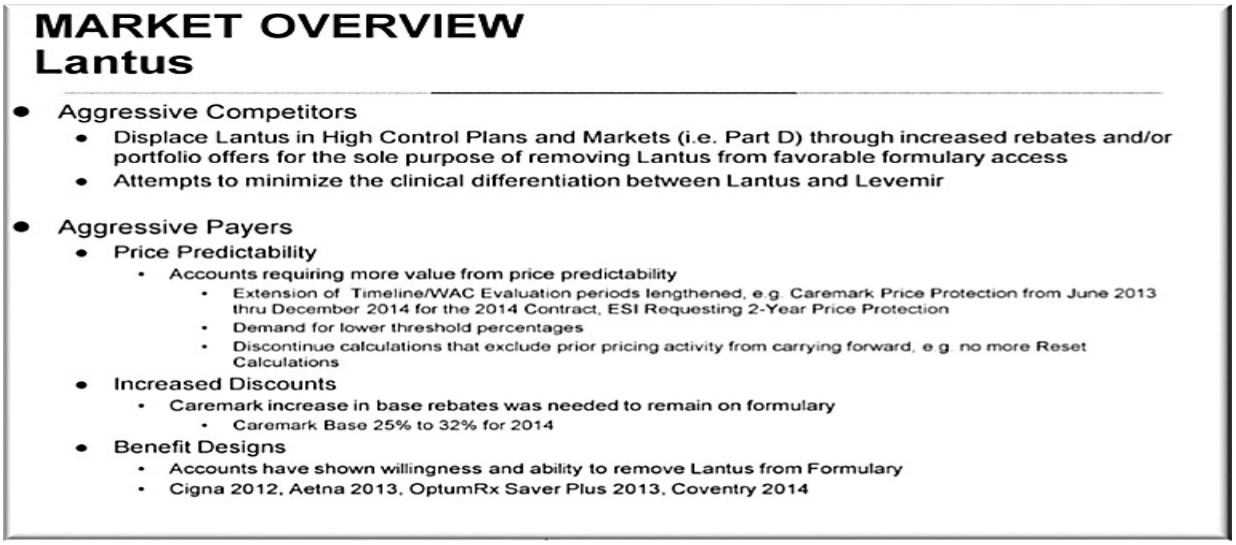


399. Rebate contracts confirm that Sanofi increased its offer up to almost 55% off its WAC of $248.51 for Lantus vials and $372.76 for Lantus pens.

400. For the Manufacturers, the mere threat of exclusion has pressured them to offer substantially greater rebates to maintain formulary position. This is because formulary exclusions are likely to cause significant loss of a manufacturer's market share, leading to lower revenue. On the other hand, being the exclusive therapy on a formulary has the opposite effect, which incentivizes Manufacturers to offer large discounts to acquire or maintain such status. The use of formulary exclusions has thus led to a market dynamic in which Manufacturers offer ever-higher rebates to avoid exclusion, which has led to higher list prices.

401. For example, before 2013, Sanofi offered an average rebate of 5% on Lantus. However, beginning in 2013, competitors sought to "[d]isplace Lantus in High Control Plans and Markets . . . through increased rebates" to capture market share. In response, Sanofi increased its rebate and discount offerings to remain on their formulary. A Sanofi memo further explains this dynamic:

Figure 26: Sanofi memo on increased rebates for Lantus



MARKET OVERVIEW
Lantus

- Aggressive Competitors
  - Displace Lantus in High Control Plans and Markets (i.e. Part D) through increased rebates and/or portfolio offers for the sole purpose of removing Lantus from favorable formulary access
  - Attempts to minimize the clinical differentiation between Lantus and Levemir
- Aggressive Payers
  - Price Predictability
    - Accounts requiring more value from price predictability
      - Extension of Timeline/WAC Evaluation periods lengthened, e.g. Caremark Price Protection from June 2013 thru December 2014 for the 2014 Contract, ESI Requesting 2-Year Price Protection
      - Demand for lower threshold percentages
      - Discontinue calculations that exclude prior pricing activity from carrying forward, e.g. no more Reset Calculations
  - Increased Discounts
    - Caremark increase in base rebates was needed to remain on formulary
      - Caremark Base 25% to 32% for 2014
  - Benefit Designs
    - Accounts have shown willingness and ability to remove Lantus from Formulary
    - Cigna 2012, Aetna 2013, OptumRx Saver Plus 2013, Coventry 2014

402. While the PBM Defendants have touted that using formulary exclusions in the insulin therapeutic class was a way to drive down costs for their clients, internal correspondence and memoranda show that increased use of formulary exclusions did exactly the opposite: WAC (list) prices have continued to increase, leading to higher costs for payors and higher prices for patients at the pharmacy counter.

403. For example, in 2013, when Express Scripts threatened to move patients to other diabetes drugs in order to "break even on [the] rebate line" unless Sanofi increased its Medicare Part D rebate offer for Lantus, Sanofi considered increasing its rebate offer from 7.45% to 15% in order to prevent formulary exclusion. Sanofi also faced similar pressure to increase rebates for Express Scripts' commercial contracts. Internal Sanofi memoranda show that "Sanofi was notified by [Express Scripts] that Lantus was positioned to be removed from the formulary effective 2013. . . [and as a result] rebates were re-negotiated." An excerpt from this memo, discussing the threat to Lantus, illustrates that the threats used by Express Scripts to drive up rebates on Sanofi's flagship insulin product Lantus:

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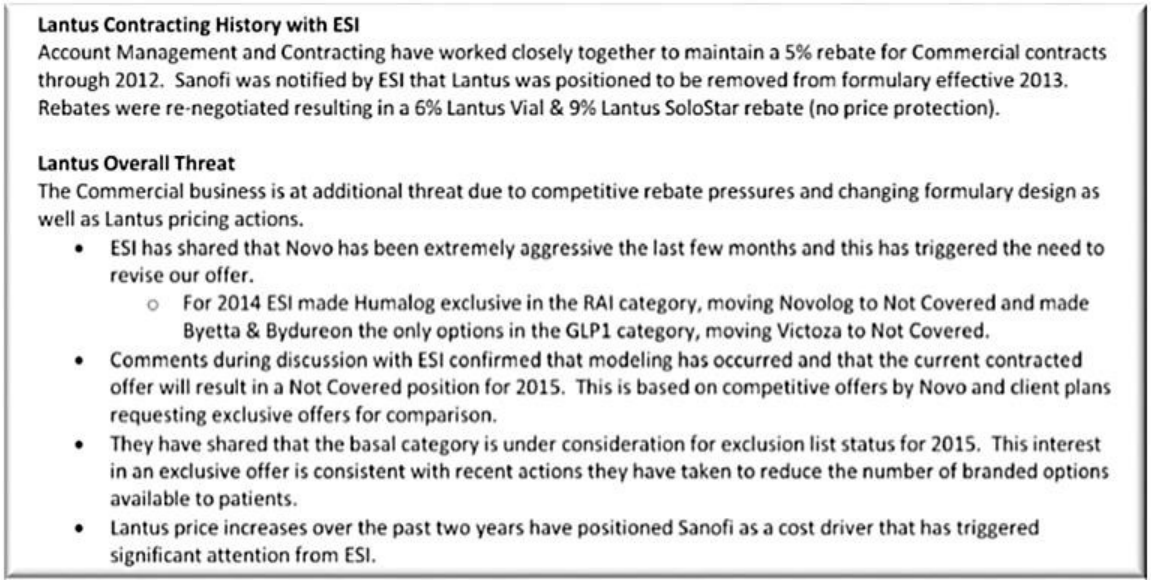
Figure 27: Sanofi presentation on formulary threats to Lantus



Lantus Contracting History with ESI

Account Management and Contracting have worked closely together to maintain a 5% rebate for Commercial contracts through 2012. Sanofi was notified by ESI that Lantus was positioned to be removed from formulary effective 2013. Rebates were re-negotiated resulting in a 6% Lantus Vial & 9% Lantus SoloStar rebate (no price protection).

Lantus Overall Threat

The Commercial business is at additional threat due to competitive rebate pressures and changing formulary design as well as Lantus pricing actions.

- ESI has shared that Novo has been extremely aggressive the last few months and this has triggered the need to revise our offer.
  - For 2014 ESI made Humalog exclusive in the RAI category, moving Novolog to Not Covered and made Byetta & Bydureon the only options in the GLP1 category, moving Victoza to Not Covered.
- Comments during discussion with ESI confirmed that modeling has occurred and that the current contracted offer will result in a Not Covered position for 2015. This is based on competitive offers by Novo and client plans requesting exclusive offers for comparison.
- They have shared that the basal category is under consideration for exclusion list status for 2015. This interest in an exclusive offer is consistent with recent actions they have taken to reduce the number of branded options available to patients.
- Lantus price increases over the past two years have positioned Sanofi as a cost driver that has triggered significant attention from ESI.

404. According to internal memoranda, in 2014, Express Scripts and its affiliated businesses managed the prescription drug claims of over 4.6 million people, representing 15% of the total business in the Medicare Part D channel. Rebate agreements confirm Sanofi renegotiated rebates and entered into an agreement to provide up to 10.625% for Lantus, effective January 1, 2014. Rebates were renegotiated again that same year, and Sanofi increased its rebate offer up to 14.625%, effective October 1, 2014.

405. CVS Caremark and OptumRx used similar formulary exclusion threats to drive up Lantus rebates. Around this same time, other PBMs learned that Sanofi had offered competitive rebates to Express Scripts which caused them to question their rebate status with Lantus. As a result, they too demanded higher rebates and threatened to exclude Lantus from their formulary to achieve this result.

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406. For example, in 2014, OptumRx threatened to remove Lantus from its commercial formulary. Sanofi offered an enhanced rebate for FY2015 in the 15% range, but OptumRx rejected Sanofi's offer and took steps to remove Lantus from its commercial formulary. Sanofi responded with a last-minute bid of a 45% rebate for Tier 2, which OptumRx countered with 45% for Tier 3. According to Sanofi, OptumRx's counteroffer was "ultimately accepted over access concerns to future products and the need to secure access to patient lives."

407. Similarly, in 2016, Express Scripts threatened to remove Lantus and Toujeo from its Medicare Part D formulary and requested that Sanofi submit its "best and final offer" or else face formulary exclusion. According to internal memoranda, during negotiations, Express Scripts told Sanofi that it was justified in removing Lantus and Toujeo from its Medicare Part D formulary because it had allowed "quite a few years of price increases" and that Novo Nordisk's rebate offer was more competitive. In response to Express Scripts' threat, Sanofi discussed revising its rebate offer up to 40% with 4% price protection for Lantus and Toujeo.

408. Although contracts with PBMs included larger and larger rebates, the Manufacturers still expected to remain profitable. For example, on July 28, 2017, one Sanofi official wrote to colleagues after considering their offer to CVS Caremark for placement on the Part D formulary: "After inclusion of additional fees, we are still profitable up to an 89% rebate." The official included an analysis that assumed "CVS would need to shift 68.9% of [its] glargine volume to Novo to break even (at

an assumed 81% rebate offer).” In its analysis, Sanofi compared various negotiation scenarios including a “no contract” scenario, which it determined would be more profitable to the company even with the resulting reduction in sales volume and revenue. One of the deciding factors was optics. As one colleague put bluntly: “How would it look to be removed from the largest Medicare plan?”

409. As the PBMs expanded the practice of using formulary exclusions to extract greater rebates, Sanofi’s counterstrategy was to bundle unrelated products that had been excluded—Lantus and an epinephrine injection called Auvi-Q—to win formulary inclusion for both. (Bundling is a practice where manufacturers offer rebates and discounts for multiple products, but only if certain conditions are met.)

410. Sanofi faced significant financial pressure across all accounts and sought to include bundling agreements in several of its contracts. While negotiating contracts for the 2015/16 plan year, Express Scripts advised Sanofi that it needed to be far more aggressive with rebate offers to gain access to the PBM’s commercial book of business than in past years. Internally, Sanofi officials warned in a memo that “Novo, specifically Levemir, has changed the game with regard to rebates,” and that Sanofi would “need to rebate aggressively.” A separate presentation describes “[c]ontracts that increase Lantus rebates if Auvi-Q is added to [the] formulary thus creating a bundled arrangement,” and notes that the company had even considered a “triple product bundle” with Toujeo, despite concerns about the arrangements triggering Medicaid best price.

411. This counterstrategy was not limited to Sanofi. An internal memo shows that Sanofi's competitors were using the same strategy: "Lantus is losing accounts and share within the institutional channel because of aggressive discounting and bundled contract offerings from Novo Nordisk and Lilly."

412. For example, Novo Nordisk secured contract terms from CVS Caremark's Part D business in 2013 that tied its "exclusive" rebates for insulin to formulary access for its Type 2 diabetes drug Victoza. The exclusive rebates of 57.5% for Novolin, Novolog, and Novolog Mix 70/30 were more than three times higher than the 18% rebate for plans that included two insulin products on their formulary. To qualify for the exclusive rebate, the plans would also need to list Victoza, a GLP- 1 agonist, on their formulary, exclude all competing insulin products, and ensure "existing patients using a [c]ompeting [p]roduct may not be grandfathered."

G. Defendants Downplay the Insulin Pricing Scheme and Its Harms

413. On April 10, 2019, the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing on industry practices titled, "Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug: Getting Answers on the Rising Cost of Insulin."[78]

414. Representatives from all Defendants testified at the hearing and admitted that the price for insulin had increased exponentially over the past fifteen years.

[78] Transcripts available at https://www.congress.gov/event/116th-congress/house-event/109299?s=1&r=3 (last visited Apr. 24, 2024) (hereinafter *Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug*)

415. Further, each Defendant conceded that the price that diabetics pay out- of-pocket for insulin is too high. For example:

- Dr. Sumit Dutta, SVP and Chief Medical Officer of OptumRx since 2015, testified: "A lack of meaningful competition allows the [M]anufacturers to set high [list] prices and continually increase them which is odd for a drug that is nearly 100 years old and which has seen no significant innovation in decades. These price increases have a real impact on consumers in the form of higher out-of-pocket costs."

- Thomas Moriarty, General Counsel for CVS admitted: "A real barrier in our country to achieving good health is cost, including the price of insulin products which are too expensive for too many Americans. Over the last several years, prices for insulin have increased nearly 50 percent. Over the last ten years, [the] list price of one product, Lantus, rose by 184 percent."

- Mike Mason, Senior Vice President of Eli Lilly, testified when discussing how much diabetics pay out-of-pocket for insulin: "[I]t's difficult for me to hear anyone in the diabetes community worry about the cost of insulin. Too many people today don't have affordable access to chronic medications."

- Kathleen Tregoning, Executive Vice President for External Affairs at Sanofi, testified: "Patients are rightfully angry about rising out-of-pocket costs for many medicines and we all have a responsibility to address a system that is clearly failing too many people. . . . [W]e recognize the need to address the very real challenges of affordability [S]ince 2012,average out-of-pocket costs for Lantus have risen approximately 60 percent for patients."

- Doug Langa, Executive Vice President of Novo Nordisk, testified: "On the issue of affordability, I will tell you that at Novo Nordisk we are accountable for the list prices of our medicines. We also know that list price matters to many,

> particularly those in high-deductible health plans and those that are uninsured."

416. None of the testifying Defendants claimed that the significant increase in the price of insulin was related to competitive factors such as increased production costs or improved clinical benefit.

417. Instead, the written testimony of Novo Nordisk President Doug Langa recognized "misaligned incentives" that have led to higher drug costs, including for insulin: "Chief among these misaligned incentives is the fact that the rebates pharmaceutical companies pay to PBMs are calculated as a percentage of WAC [list] price. That means a pharmaceutical company fighting to remain on formulary is constrained from lowering WAC price, or even keeping the price constant, if a competitor takes an increase. This is because PBMs will then earn less in rebates and potentially choose to place a competitor's higher-priced product on their formulary to the exclusion of others." Likewise, Mr. Langa's responses to questions for the record conceded that "[t]he disadvantage of a system in which administrative fees are paid as a percentage of the list price is that there is increased pressure to keep list prices high." The hearing transcript records Mr. Langa's further comments in this regard:

> So as you heard from last week from Dr. Cefalu from the [American Diabetes Association], there is this perverse incentive and misaligned incentives and this encouragement to keep list prices high. And we've been participating in that system because the higher the list price, the higher the rebate. . . . There's a significant demand for rebates [W]e're spending almost $18 billion a year in rebates, discount, and fees, and we have people

> with insurance with diabetes that don't get the benefit of that. (emphasis added.)

418. Eli Lilly admitted that it raises list prices as a quid pro quo for formulary positions. At the April 2019 Congressional hearing, Mike Mason, Senior Vice President of Eli Lilly, testified:

> Seventy-five percent of our list price is paid for rebates and discounts . . . . $210 of a vial of Humalog is paid for discounts and rebates. . . . We have to provide rebates [to PBMs] in order to provide and compete for that [formulary position] so that people can use our insulin.

In the very next question, Mr. Langa of Novo Nordisk was asked, "[H]ave you ever lowered a list price?" His answer, "We have not."

419. Sanofi's Executive Vice President for External Affairs, Kathleen Tregoning, similarly testified:

> The rebates [are] how the system has evolved I think the system became complex and rebates generated through negotiations with PBMs are being used to finance other parts of the healthcare system and not to lower prices to the patient.

Her written response to questions for the record acknowledged that "it is clear that payments based on a percentage of list price result in a higher margin [for PBMs] for the higher list price product than for the lower list price product."

420. The PBM Defendants also conceded at the April 2019 Congressional hearing that they grant preferred, or even exclusive, formulary position because of higher Manufacturer Payments paid by the Manufacturer Defendants.

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421. In her responses to questions for the record, Amy Bricker—former President of Express Scripts and a former PCMA board member—confirmed that "manufacturers lowering their list prices" would give patients "greater access to medications." Yet when asked to explain why Express Scripts did not grant an insulin with a lower list price preferred formulary status, she answered: "Manufacturers do give higher discounts [i.e., payments] for exclusive [formulary] position " When asked why the PBM would not include both costly and lower-priced insulin medications on its formulary, Ms. Bricker stated plainly, "We'll receive less discount in the event we do that."[79]

422. As Dr. Dutta, Senior Vice President of OptumRx, reasoned, the cheaper list-priced alternative Admelog is not given preference on the formulary because "it would cost the payer more money to do that . . . [b]ecause the list price is not what the payer is paying. They are paying the net price."[80]

[79] Buried in Express Scripts' 2017 10-K is the following: "We maintain contractual relationships with numerous pharmaceutical manufacturers, which provide us with, among other things administrative fees for managing rebate programs, including the development and maintenance of formularies that include particular manufacturer's products " That is, the Manufacturers pay the PBMs to effectively participate in the creation of formularies that payors are required to adopt as a condition for obtaining PBM services. Express Scripts Annual Report (Form 10-K) (FYE Dec. 31, 2017) at 24. It also notes that its business would be "adversely affected" if it were to "lose [its] relationship with one or more key pharmaceutical manufacturers." *Id.*

[80] *Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug* at lines 1394-95. As noted in the hearing, even the "cheaper" alternative Admelog "costs over $200 a bottle." *Id.* at lines 3121-26

423. But payors do not pay the net price, even when rebates are passed through, because the PBMs receive and retain countless other forms of payments that drive up the gap between the list price and the net price retained by drug manufacturers. By giving preference to drugs with higher list prices based on the illusion of a lower net price, the PBMs are causing health plan payors and members to pay more while the PBMs keep greater profits for themselves. In other words, under the Insulin Pricing Scheme, PBMs and manufacturers can make a drug with a lower list price effectively more expensive for payors and then ostensibly save payors from that artificially inflated price by giving preference to drugs that had higher list prices to begin with (yielding higher Manufacturer Payments to the PBMs).

424. On May 10, 2023, the U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions held a hearing titled, "The Need to Make Insulin Affordable for All Americans." At this hearing, the CEOs and presidents of the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants doubled down on their testimony from 2019. David Ricks, for example, the Chair and CEO of Eli Lilly, testified that his company raised list prices and agreed to pay ever-increasing rebates to secure formulary placement:

> Getting on formulary is the best way to ensure most people can access our medicines affordably ….. But that requires manufacturers to pay ever-increasing rebates and fees, which can place upward pressure on medicines' list prices … Last year alone, to ensure our medicines were covered, Lilly paid more than $12 billion in rebates for all our medicines, and $1 billion in fees.

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425. Paul Hudson, the CEO of Sanofi, likewise indicated that PBMs prefer drugs with higher list prices and that the manufacturers have responded accordingly. In discussing a drug Sanofi introduced with a lower list price, Hudson explained: "It just didn't get listed in any way. If price is really the motivator, it would have been listed."

426. While all Defendants acknowledged before Congress their participation in conduct integral to the Insulin Pricing Scheme, none revealed its inner workings or the connection between their coordination and the economic harm that payors, like Plaintiff, and its Beneficiaries, were unwittingly suffering. Instead, to obscure the true reason for precipitous price increases, each Defendant group pointed the finger at the other as the responsible party.

427. The PBM Defendants testified to Congress that the Manufacturer Defendants are solely responsible for their list price increases and that the Manufacturer Payments that the PBMs receive are not correlated to rising insulin prices.

428. This testimony is false. The amount the Manufacturers kick back to the PBM Defendants is directly correlated to an increase in list prices. On average, a $1 increase in Manufacturer Payments is associated with a $1.17 increase in list price.[81]

[81] Neeraj Sood, *et al.*, *The Association Between Drug Rebates and List Prices*, USC Schaeffer Center for Health Policyand Economics (Feb. 11, 2020), https://healthpolicy.usc.edu/research/the-association-between-drug-rebates-and-list- prices/ (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)

Thus, reducing or eliminating Manufacturer Payments would lower prices and reduce out-of-pocket expenditures.

429. Further, in large part because of the increased list prices and related Manufacturer Payments, the PBMs' profit per prescription has grown substantially over the same period that insulin prices have steadily increased. For example, since 2003, Express Scripts has seen its profit per prescription increase more than 500% per adjusted prescription.[82]

430. Novo Nordisk's President Doug Langa submitted written testimony to Congress in April 2019 acknowledging "there is no doubt that the WAC [list price] is a significant component" of "what patients ultimately pay at the pharmacy counter." Yet, the Manufacturers urged upon Congress the fiction that the PBMs were solely to blame for insulin prices because of their demands for rebates in exchange for formulary placement. The Manufacturers claimed their hands were tied and sought to conceal their misconduct by falsely suggesting that they have not profited from rising insulin prices.

431. Given the Manufacturers' claims that rebates were the sole reason for rising prices, each was asked directly during the Congressional hearing to guarantee it

[82] David Balto, *How PBMs Make the Drug Price Problem Worse*, THE HILL (Aug. 31, 2016, 5:51 p.m.), https://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/healthcare/ 294025-how-pbms-make-the-drug-price-problem-worse (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)

would decrease list prices if rebates were restricted or eliminated. The spokespersons for Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi all said only that they would "consider it."

432. In addition, a 2020 study from the Institute of New Economic Thinking titled "Profits, Innovation and Financialization in the Insulin Industry," demonstrates that during the time insulin price increases were at their steepest, distributions to the Manufacturers' shareholders in the form of cash dividends and share repurchases totaled $122 billion. In fact, during this time, the Manufacturers spent a significantly lower proportion of profits on R&D compared to shareholder payouts. The paper also notes that "[t]he mean price paid by patients for insulin in the United States almost tripled between 2002 and 2013" and that "per-person spending on insulin by patients and insurance plans in the United States doubled between 2012 and 2016, despite only a marginal increase in insulin use."[83]

433. The 2022 Community Oncology Alliance report found:[84]

> [T]here are several important ways that PBM rebates increase the costs of drugs for both plan sponsors and patients PBMs employ exceedingly vague and ambiguous contractual terms to recast monies received from manufacturers outside the traditional definition of rebates, which in most cases must be shared with plan sponsors. Rebate administration fees, bona fide service fees, and specialty pharmacy discounts/fees are all forms of money received by PBMs and rebate aggregators which may not be

[83] Rosie Collington, *Profits, Innovation and Financialization in the Insulin Industry*, Inst. For New Econ. Thinking (Apr. 2020), https://www.ineteconomics.org/research/research-papers/ profits-innovation-and-financialization-in-the-insulin-industry (last visited July 3, 2023)
[84] Community Oncology Alliance, *supra*, note 72

> shared with (or even disclosed to) the plan sponsor. These charges serve to increase the overall costs of drugs, while providing no benefit whatsoever to plan sponsors The total drug spend of a plan sponsor, regardless of whether it is a federal or state governmental program or a self- funded employer, will inevitably increase because PBMs are incentivized to favor expensive drugs that yield high rebates. . . .

434. In January 2021, the Senate Finance Report detailed Congress's findings after reviewing more than 100,000 pages of internal company documents from Sanofi, Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, CVS Caremark, Express Scripts, OptumRx, and Cigna. The report concluded, among other things:

a. The Manufacturer Defendants retain more revenue from insulin than they did in the 2000s. For example, Eli Lilly has reported a steady increase in Humalog revenue for more than a decade—from $1.5 billion in 2007 to $3 billion in 2018.

b. The Manufacturer Defendants have aggressively raised the list price of their insulin products absent significant advances in the efficacy of the drugs.

c. The Manufacturer Defendants only spend a fraction of their revenue related to the at-issue drugs on research and development—Eli Lilly spent $395 million on R&D costs for Humalog, Humulin, and Basaglar between 2014-2018 during which time the company generated $22.4 billion in revenue on these drugs.

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435. The truth is that, despite their finger-pointing in front of Congress, the Manufacturers and PBMs are both responsible for their concerted efforts in creating and effectuating the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

H. All Defendants Profit from the Insulin Pricing Scheme

436. The Insulin Pricing Scheme affords the Manufacturer Defendants the ability to pay the PBM Defendants exorbitant, yet secret, Manufacturer Payments in exchange for formulary placement, which garners the Manufacturer Defendants greater revenues from sales without decreasing their profit margins. During the relevant period, the PBM Defendants granted national formulary position to each at-issue drug in exchange for large Manufacturer Payments and inflated prices.

437. The Manufacturer Defendants also use the inflated price to earn hundreds of millions of dollars in additional tax breaks by basing their deductions for donated insulins on the inflated list price.

438. Because of the increased list prices, and related Manufacturer Payments, the PBMs' profit per prescription has grown exponentially during the relevant period as well. A recent study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association concluded that the amount of money that goes to the PBM Defendants for each insulin prescription increased more than 150% from 2014 to 2018. In fact, for transactions in which the PBM Defendants control the PBM and the pharmacy (e.g., CVS Caremark-CVS pharmacy), these Defendants were capturing an astonishing 40% of the money spent on each insulin prescription (up from only 25% just four

years earlier), even though they do not contribute to the development, manufacture, innovation, or production of the product.[85]

439. The PBM Defendants profit from the artificially inflated prices created by the Insulin Pricing Scheme in several ways, including by: (a) retaining a significant, yet undisclosed, percentage of the Manufacturers Payments, (b) using the inflated list price to generate profits from pharmacies, and (c) relying on the inflated list price to drive up the PBMs' margins through their own mail-order pharmacies.

The PBMs Pocket a Substantial Share of Manufacturers' Secret Payments

440. The first way in which the PBMs profit from the Insulin Pricing Scheme is by keeping a significant portion of the secret Manufacturer Payments.

441. The amount that the Manufacturers pay the PBMs has increased over time both in real dollars and as a proportion of the ever-increasing list prices.

442. Historically, contracts between PBMs and payors allowed the PBMs to keep most or all of the rebates they received, rather than forwarding them to the payor.

443. Over time, payors secured contract provisions guaranteeing that PBMs would pay them all or some portion of the rebates that the Manufacturers paid to the PBMs. Critically, however, "rebates" are only one aspect of the total secret

[85] Van Nuys, *supra*, n. 65

Manufacturer Payments, particularly as "rebates" are narrowly defined and qualified by vague exceptions in the PBM Defendants' contracts with payors.

444. Indeed, as described in the Senate Insulin Report, the PBMs and Manufacturers coordinate to determine the contract options made available to payors: "Contracts between PBMs and manufacturers provide a menu of options from which their health plan clients can choose certain terms and conditions."[86]

445. The contracts between the PBMs and Manufacturers also "stipulate terms the plans must follow regarding factors such as formulary placement and competition from other drugs in the therapeutic class."[87] Thus, the Manufacturers ultimately played a role in dictating the terms and conditions of the contracts that payors like Plaintiff entered into with PBMs. Of course, the payors were not involved in the coordination or the negotiation of the contracts between the PBMs and Manufacturers, and the PBMs disclosed only the fact that such relationships may exist. But the terms of the contracts, the consideration exchanged between the PBMs and Manufacturers, and the means of reaching these determinations all were—and remain—shrouded in secrecy.

446. The PBM and Manufacturer Defendants thus created a "hide-the-ball" system where payors like Plaintiff are not privy to rebate negotiations or contracts between the Manufacturers and the PBMs. The consideration exchanged between

[86] Senate Insulin Report at 40
[87] *Id.* at 44

them (and not shared with payors) is continually labeled and relabeled. As more payors moved to contracts that required PBMs to remit some or all manufacturer "rebates" through to the payor, the PBMs renamed the Manufacturer Payments to shield them from scrutiny and from their payment obligations.

447. Payments once called "rebates" in contracts with payors like Plaintiff were then termed "administrative fees," "volume discounts," "service fees," "inflation fees," or other industry terms designed to obfuscate the substantial sums being secretly exchanged between the PBM Defendants and the Manufacturers.

448. Just last year, the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee released testimony from David Balto—a former antitrust attorney with the Department of Justice and Policy Director for the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition—from a hearing on fairness and transparency in drug pricing. Mr. Balto's testimony describes how PBMs "transformed from 'honest brokers' supposedly negotiating with drug companies to obtain lower costs for insurers and patients into oligopolists using the rebates they extract from drug manufacturers and pharmacies to enrich themselves." He further testified:

> The PBM rebate system turns competition on its head with PBMs seeking higher, not lower prices to maximize rebates and profits. In the past decade, PBM profits have increased to $28 billion annually. . . . PBMs establish tremendous roadblocks to prevent payors from knowing the amount of rebates they secure. Even sophisticated buyers are unable to secure specific drug by drug rebate information. PBMs prevent payors from being able to audit rebate information. As the Council of Economic Advisors observed, the PBM market lacks transparency as "[t]he size of manufacturer rebates and the percentage of the rebate passed on

> to health plans and patients are secret." Without adequate transparency, plan sponsors cannot determine if the PBMs are fully passing on any savings, or whether their formulary choices really benefit the plan and subscribers.[88]

449. The renamed, and secret, Manufacturer Payments are substantial. The use of "administrative fees" instead of "rebates" is one example. A heavily redacted complaint filed by Defendant Express Scripts in 2017 revealed that Express Scripts retains up to thirteen times more in "administrative fees" than it remits to payors in rebates. In fact, administrative fees can dwarf rebates. In just one alleged invoice Express Scripts was seeking payment for in that lawsuit, "administrative fees" were more than three-and-a-half times the amount billed for formulary rebates and price protection rebates combined.[89]

450. Although the proportion of rebates retained by PBMs remains a secret, commentators have suggested that PBMs "designate as much as twenty-five or thirty percent of the negotiated rebates as fees to avoid sharing the rebates."[90]

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[88] https://www.competitionpolicyinternational.com/pbms-the-middlemen-who-drive-up-drug-costs/ (last visited Apr. 5, 2024)

[89] *Express Scripts, Inc. v. Kaleo, Inc.*, No. 4:17-cv-01520-RLW (E.D. Mo. 2017); Balto, *supra*, n. 82

[90] Joanna Shepherd, *Pharmacy Benefit Managers, Rebates, and Drug Prices: Conflicts of Interest in the Market for Prescription Drugs*, Yale Law & Policy Review,https://openyls.law.yale.edu/bitstream/handle/20.500.13051/17295/autoconvert.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y (last visited Apr. 20, 2024)

451. A review of Texas-mandated PBM disclosures also showed that PBMs PBMs retain a much greater percentage of manufacturer rebates than they lead on.[91] Under Texas law, certain PBMs are required to report "aggregated rebates, fees, price protection payments, and any other payments collected from pharmaceutical drug manufacturers." Between 2016 and 2021, the PBMs reported that they retained between 9% and 21% of total manufacturer payments.[92]

452. In an attempt to quantify the revenue PBMs receive from retained rebates, a 2023 report found that PBM compensation from rebates and other kickbacks doubled between 2018 and 2022, from $3.8 billion to $7.6 billion.[93] "This growth was fueled by increases in traditional administrative fees as well as the emergence of new data and PBM contracting entity fees."[94] Administrative fees, the report estimated, grew from $3.8 billion in 2018 to $5.8 billion in 2022.

453. These so-called administrative fees typically are based on a percentage of the drug price—as opposed to a flat fee—such that even if the actual "administrative" cost associated with processing two drugs is the same, the

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[91] Adam Fein, *Texas Shows Us Where PBMs' Rebates Go*, Drug Channels (Aug. 9, 2022),https://www.drugchannels.net/2022/08/texas-shows-us-where-pbms-rebates-go.html (last visited Apr. 20, 2024)

[92] *Id.*

[93] Eric Percher, Trends in Profitability and Compensation of PBMs and PBM Contracting Entities, Nephron Research (Sept. 18, 2023), https://nephronresearch.bluematrix.com/sellside/AttachmentViewer.action?encrypt=1c65fc0e-f558-4f1d-891f-21c196a9f1ad&fileId=7276_04a77b17-d298-48a2- bd15-1c5ed22a6984&isPdf=false.

[94] *Id.*

"administrative fee" would be correspondingly higher for the higher-priced drug, which again creates (by design) a perverse incentive to give preference to more expensive drugs. Moreover, the PBM Defendants' contracts with payors narrowly define "rebates" by tying them to patient drug utilization. Thus, rebates for formulary placement (which are not tied to patient drug utilization) are characterized as "administrative fees" that are not remitted to payors. Such payments are beyond a payor's contractual audit rights because those rights are limited to "rebate" payments and these "administrative fees" have been carved out from the definition of "rebates."

454. The opaque nature of these arrangements between the Manufacturers and PBM Defendants also makes it impossible for a given payor to discover, much less assess or confront, conflicts of interest that may affect it or its members. The Senate Insulin Report observed with respect to these arrangements: "Relatively little is publicly known about these financial relationships and the impact they have on insulin costs borne by consumers."[95]

455. Not surprisingly, the PBMs have gone to great lengths to obscure these renamed Manufacturer Payments to avoid scrutiny from payors and others.

456. For example, as to the Manufacturer Payments now known as "inflation fees," the PBMs often create a hidden gap between how much the Manufacturers

[95] Senate Insulin Report at 4

pay them to increase their prices and the amount in "price protection guarantees" that the PBMs agree to pay back to their client payors.

457. In particular, the Manufacturer Defendants often pay the PBM Defendants "inflation fees" to increase the price of their diabetes medications. The thresholds for these payments are typically set at around 6% to 8%—if the Manufacturer Defendants raise their prices by more than the set percentage during a specified time period, then they pay the PBM Defendants an additional "inflation fee" (based on a percentage of the list prices).

458. For many of their clients, the PBMs have separate "price protection guarantees," providing that if the overall drug prices for that payor increase by more than a set amount, then the PBMs will remit a portion of the amount to the client.

459. The PBMs set these "price protection guarantees" at a higher rate than the thresholds that trigger the Manufacturers' "inflation fees," usually around 10%-15%.

460. Thus, if the Manufacturers increase their list prices more than the 6% (or 8%) inflation fee rate, but less than the 10%-15% client price protection guarantee rate, then the PBMs keep all of these "inflation fee" payments. This is a win-win for the Manufacturers and PBM Defendants—they share and retain the entire benefit of these price increases while the PBM contracts with payors imply that payors are protected from price hikes by their price protection guarantees.

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461. The PBM Defendants also hide the renamed Manufacturer Payments with "rebate aggregators." Rebate aggregators, sometimes referred to as rebate group purchasing organizations ("GPOs"), are entities that negotiate for and collect payments from drug manufacturers, including the Manufacturer Defendants, on behalf of a large group of PBMs (including the PBM Defendants) and different entities that contract for pharmaceutical drugs.

462. These rebate aggregators are often affiliated with or owned by the PBM Defendants, such as Ascent Health Services (Express Scripts), Coalition for Advanced Pharmacy Services and Emisar Pharma Services (OptumRx), and Zinc (CVS Caremark).

463. The PBM Defendants carefully guard the revenue streams from their rebate aggregator activities, concealing them through complex contractual relationships and not reporting them separately in their quarterly SEC filings.

464. Certain rebate-aggregator companies are located offshore, including, for example, in Switzerland (Express Scripts affiliate Ascent Health) and Ireland (OptumRx affiliate Emisar Pharma Services), thereby precluding adequate oversight.

465. As summarized by the recent Community Oncology Alliance report:[96]

> PBMs have increasingly "delegated" the collection of manufacturer rebates to "rebate aggregators," which are often owned by or affiliated with the PBMs, without seeking

[96] Community Oncology Alliance, *supra*, note 72

> authorization from plan sponsors and without telling plan sponsors. . . . Even some of the major PBMs (i.e., the "Big Three" PBMs) sometimes find themselves contracting with other PBMs' rebate aggregators for the collection of manufacturer rebates In both the private sector and with respect to government health care programs, the contracts regarding manufacturer rebates (i.e., contracts between PBMs and rebate aggregators, as well as contracts between PBMs/rebate aggregators and pharmaceutical manufacturers) are not readily available to plan sponsors.

466. For example, a 2017 audit conducted by a local governmental entity on Defendant OptumRx related to its PBM activities from 2013 to 2015 concluded that the auditor was unable to verify the percentage of rebates OptumRx remitted to its client payor because OptumRx would not allow the auditor access to its rebate contracts. The audit report explained:

> Optum[Rx] has stated that it engaged the services of an aggregator to manage its rebate activity. Optum[Rx] shared that under this model, they are paid by their aggregator a certain amount per prescription referred. Then, the aggregator, through another entity, seeks rebates from the drug manufacturers, based upon the referred [Payor Client] prescription utilization, and retains any rebate amounts that may be received. Optum[Rx] states that they have paid [Payor Client] all amounts it has received from its aggregator, and that they do not have access to the contracts between the aggregator (and its contractors) and the manufacturer. However, our understanding is that Optum[Rx] has an affiliate relationship with its aggregator.[97]

[97] Laura Rogers & Stacey Thomas, Broward County Florida, Audit of Pharmacy Benefit Management Services Agreement, No. 18-13 (Dec. 7, 2017), available at https://cragenda.broward.org/docs/2018/CCCM/20180109_555/25990_2017_1212%20Exh1_OptumRx%20-%20Revised%20Item.pdf (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)

467. A footnote in the audit report clarifies that "Optum[Rx] contracted with Coalition for Advanced Pharmacy Services (CAPS), and CAPS in turn contracted with Express Scripts, Inc. (ESI)."[98]

468. In other words, according to this report, OptumRx contracts with its own affiliate aggregator, CAPS, which then contracts with OptumRx's co-conspirator Express Scripts, which then contracts with the Manufacturers for rebates related to OptumRx's client's drug utilization. OptumRx then uses this complex relationship to mask the amount of Manufacturer Payments generated from its client's utilization.

469. A subsequent audit by the same local entity, covering the period September 2017 to September 2018, concluded:

> Several material weaknesses in Broward's agreement with Optum were identified, many of which are commonplace across pharmacy benefit manager agreements in general. Due to contract weaknesses, a comparison of Broward's PBM agreement, including rebate amounts received, to the Consultant's marketplace data is not feasible. Broward could save an estimated $1,480,000 per year in net prescription drug benefit expenses (based upon minimum rebate guarantees) by switching from its current flawed agreement with Optum, to an agreement with its Coalition, which offers clearly defined terms, increased rebate guarantees and cost saving requirements.[99]

470. Among other "loopholes" discovered in the contract were a number of "flawed" (i.e., vague and manipulable) definitions, including (a) the definition of

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[98] *Id.* n. 3

[99] Broward County, Florida, *Analysis of Broward County's Prescription Drug Coverage*, https://www.broward.org/Auditor/Reports/Reports/082019_Exh1_BCRxDrug_19-15.pdf (last visited July 3, 2023)

"Rebates," which "allows the exclusion of monies that should be included" and (b) limitations with respect to "Pass Through Transparency Pricing."

471. The January 2021 Senate Insulin Report summarized the Senate Finance Committee's findings from its two-year probe into the Insulin Pricing Scheme and contained the following observation on these rebate aggregators:

> [T]he recent partnership between Express Scripts and Prime Therapeutics may serve as a vehicle to avoid increasing legislative and regulatory scrutiny related to administrative fees by channeling such fees through a Swiss-based group purchasing organization (GPO), Ascent Health. While there are several regulatory and legislative efforts underway to prohibit manufacturers from paying administrative fees to PBMs, there is no such effort to change the GPO safe harbor rules. New arrangements used by PBMs to collect fees should be an area of continued investigative interest for Congress.[100]

472. A July 2024 interim staff report of the Federal Trade Commission similarly found that rebate aggregators affiliated with the PBM Defendants were formed, at least in part, to assist the PBMs in creating fee structures that allowed them to retain the fees rather than passing them through to the clients, such as Plaintiff.[101]

473. Federal regulations governing Medicare attempt to capture all possible forms of Direct or Indirect Remuneration (DIR) to PBMs (and plan sponsors),

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[100] Senate Insulin Report at 83

[101] U.S. Fed. Trade Comm'n, Pharmacy Benefit Managers: The Powerful Middlemen Inflating Drug Costs and Squeezing Main Street Pharmaceuticals, at 22 (2024), https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/pharmacy-benefit-managers-staff-report.pdf (last visited July 31, 2024)

defining the term as "any form of price concession" received by a plan sponsor or PBM "from any source," including "discounts, chargebacks, rebates, cash discounts, free goods contingent on a purchase agreement, up-front payments, coupons, goods in kind, free or reduced-price services, grants, legal judgment amounts, settlement amounts from lawsuits or other legal action, and other price concessions or similar benefits and specifically including "price concessions from and additional contingent payments to network pharmacies that cannot reasonably be determined at the point of sale."[102]

474. The Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) considers all of the following as DIR: rebates, grants, reduced price administrative services, PBM-retained rebates, PBM rebate guarantee amounts, all post-point of sale payments by pharmacies that are not included in the negotiating price including dispensing incentive payments, prompt pay discounts, and payment adjustments. On the other hand, "bona fide service fees from pharmaceutical manufacturers" and "remuneration for administrative services with no impact on the sponsor's or PBM's drug cost (e.g., PBM incentive payments)" are not considered DIR *but only to the extent they reflect fair market value for services rendered.*[103]

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[102] CMS, *Final Medicare Part D DIR Reporting Guidance for 2021* at 7, https://www.cms.gov/ files/document/final2021dirreportingreqsmemo508v3.pdf (last visited Jan. 15, 2023)

[103] *Id.* at 6-7

475. Because the PBM Defendants retain and conceal most of the secret Manufacturer Payments that they receive, they reap exorbitant profits from the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

476. Even when payor clients receive a portion of the Manufacturer Payments from their PBM, the payors are significantly overcharged, given the extent to which Defendants have deceptively and egregiously inflated the prices of the at-issue drugs.

The Insulin Pricing Scheme Allows the PBMs to Profit Off Pharmacies

477. A second way the PBM Defendants profit off the Insulin Pricing Scheme is by using the Manufacturers' inflated price to derive profit from the pharmacies with whom they contract nationwide.

478. Each PBM Defendant decides which pharmacies are included in the PBM's network and how much it will reimburse these pharmacies for each drug dispensed.

479. The PBMs pocket the spread between the amount that the PBMs are paid by their clients, like Plaintiff, for the at-issue drugs (which are based on the prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme) and the amount the PBM reimburses the pharmacy (which is often less). In other words, the PBMs charge a client payor more for a drug than the PBM pays the pharmacy and pockets the difference.

480. More specifically, the PBM Defendants negotiate with their client payors a reimbursement rate that the client pays the PBM for each prescription drug dispensed

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by a pharmacy. The PBM Defendants negotiate a separate rate that they pay to pharmacies for each drug dispensed.

481. These rates are tied to AWP. For example, a PBM may purchase insulin from the pharmacy at a rate of AWP-15%, and the client may reimburse the PBM at a rate of AWP-13%. The PBM pockets the spread (2% of AWP in this example) between the rates.

482. Because the PBM Defendants' revenue from the spread pricing is tied to AWP, the higher the AWP, the greater the amount of money made by the PBMs. In the above example, if the AWP is $100 for a drug, the PBM would make $2 on the spread, but if the AWP is $1000 for the same drug, the PBM would make $20 on the spread from the same sale (AWP-15% = $850; AWP-13% = 870).

483. When a PBM is affiliated with a retail pharmacy, the PBM earns the entire retail margin in addition to the pricing spread described above.

484. The PBM Defendants, therefore, like the Manufacturers, directly benefit from inflated insulin prices.

485. In addition, because the PBM Defendants' client payors pay for thousands of different prescription drugs, the client payors cannot practically keep track of the AWP for each prescription drug on a given formulary or how those prices change over time. The client payors, therefore, are unlikely to independently observe the AWP inflation resulting from the Insulin Pricing Scheme. And the PBM Defendants

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have no incentive to alert their client payors to increasing AWPs since the PBM Defendants directly profit from those increases.

486. In addressing this form of spread pricing, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners states: "Pharmacy pricing is complex, and the process is not transparent. Plan sponsors are often unaware of the difference between the amount they are billed and the pharmacy reimbursement."[104]

487. A bipartisan bill introduced in the Senate in 2022 (the Pharmacy Benefit Manager Transparency Act—S. 4293)—would have criminalized this practice of spread pricing, which the bill defined as "[c]harg[ing] a health plan or payer a different amount for a prescription drug's ingredient cost or dispensing fee than the amount the pharmacy benefit manager reimburses a pharmacy for the prescription drug's ingredient cost or dispensing fee where the pharmacy benefit manager retains the amount of any such difference." The bill has not yet been enacted.[105]

[104] NAIC, Guide to Understanding Pharmacy Benefit Manager and Associated Stakeholder Regulation—NAIC White Paper Draft as of April 16, 2023, available at: https://content.naic.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/NACDS%20Comments _0.pdf (last visited Apr. 24, 2024)

[105] https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/117/s4293 (last visited Jan. 10, 2023). A new PBM Transparency Act (S.127) was introduced in July 3, 2023

488. The PBMs' industry-funded trade association, PCMA, spent $7.8 million on lobbying in 2021, $8.66 million on lobbying in 2022, and $15.43 million on lobbying in 2023.[106]

489. The PBMs often disclose the general concept of spread pricing to payors, but only in vague terms that require no accountability. And because the spread-pricing revenue is not defined as a "rebate" in PBM contracts with payors, it falls outside payors' audit rights.

490. This spread pricing, like the secret Manufacturer Payment negotiation, happens behind closed doors. There is no transparency, no commitment from the PBM Defendants to consider the cost-effectiveness of a drug, and no communication to either the payor or the pharmacy to let them know if they are getting a fair deal.

491. The higher the Manufacturers' list prices, the more money the PBMs make off the spread. At the same time, a Beneficiary's out-of-pocket co-pay or deductible cost often is more than if the client had simply paid cash outside of his or her plan. On top of this, the PBM contracts generally allow no rebates to payors where the Beneficiary is responsible for 100% of the drug cost, e.g., under his or her deductible.

492. The PBM Defendants also use the Insulin Pricing Scheme to generate additional profits from pharmacies by charging the pharmacies post-purchase fees,

[106] OpenSecrets, *Client Profile: Pharmaceutical Care Management Ass'n Annual LobbyingTotals*,https://www.opensecrets.org/orgs/pharmaceutical-care-management-assn/lobbying?id=D000028342 (last visited Apr. 16, 2024)

including DIR (Direct or Indirect Remuneration) fees, based on the list prices—and again, the higher the list price for each diabetes medication sold, the greater the fees the PBMs generate. They also apply "retrospective" discounts so, for example, a payor's (and member's co-pay or deductible) cost may be $100, but the price may be discounted post-purchase between the PBM and the (often self-owned) pharmacy to $90, with the spread going to the PBM.

493. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) addressed these and similar DIR issues in a proposed rule in 2017. While noting the growth of "pharmacy price concessions" that "are negotiated between pharmacies and their sponsors or PBMs," CMS nevertheless concluded:

> When manufacturer rebates and pharmacy price concessions are not reflected in the price of a drug at the point of sale, beneficiaries might see lower premiums, but they do not benefit through a reduction in the amount they must pay in cost-sharing, and thus, end up paying a larger share of the actual cost of a drug. Moreover, given the increase in manufacturer rebates and pharmacy price concessions in recent years, the point-of-sale price of a drug that a Part D sponsor reports on a PDE record as the negotiated price is rendered less transparent . . . [107]

CMS expressed further concern that when rebates and other price concessions are not reflected in the negotiated point-of-sale drug price, it "can impede beneficiary

[107] Medicare Program; Contract Year 2019 Policy and Technical Changes, 82 Fed. Reg. 56336 (Nov. 29, 2017), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2017-11-28/pdf/2017-25068.pdf

access to necessary medications, which leads to poorer health outcomes and higher medical care costs for beneficiaries"[108]

494. So, the PBM Defendants make money "coming and going." In a pre- PBM world, a competitively priced drug might have a (hypothetical) net cost to a health plan of $50, and that is what it paid. Now, the PBMs coordinate with Manufacturers to increase the list price to $150. The PBMs then "negotiate" the inflated price down to $100 and take a $50 rebate, some of which may be forwarded to the payor, whose net cost is less than the inflated list price, but whose real-world cost is considerably more than if the PBMs were not involved.

495. At the same time, the PBMs receive "administrative fees" for including certain drugs on its formularies, which are not considered "rebates." The PBMs also receive "service fees" or other payment for "administrative services" provided to the Manufacturers such as "formulary compliance initiatives," "education services," or the sale of non-patient identifiable claim information. All of these revenue streams are outside the typical definition of "rebates" found in contracts between the PBM Defendants and payors.

496. The PBMs then charge payors administrative fees for providing pharmacy benefit management services and charges for drug costs (a/k/a ingredient costs) and per-prescription dispensing fees, as well as additional administrative fees for

[108] *Id.*

services not included in the PBMs' general administrative obligations. The PBMs then receive rebates and/or discounts (pre-purchase or post-purchase) from the pharmacies, which the PBMs often own. These too are excluded from the definition of "rebates." These and other vaguely described revenue streams are sometimes disclosed, but only in hazy, overly generalized terms. And they are beyond a payor's contractual rights to audit for "transparency" purposes because they are not defined "rebates."

497. Additionally, the PBMs may take months to pay rebates to payors and the PBMs retain all interest on, and the time-value of, the rebates pending payment. This is one example of a PBM "disclosure" excerpted from a payor's PBM contract with Express Scripts:

> This disclosure provides an overview of the principal revenue sources of Express Scripts, Inc. and Medco Health Solutions, Inc. (individually and collectively referred to herein as "ESI"), as well as ESI's affiliates. In addition to administrative and dispensing fees paid to ESI by our clients for pharmaceutical benefit management ("PBM") services, ESI and its affiliates derive revenue from other sources, including arrangements with pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesale distributors, and retail pharmacies. Some of this revenue relates to utilization of prescription drugs by members of the clients receiving PBM services. ESI may pass through certain manufacturer payments to its clients or may retain those payments for itself, depending on the contract terms between ESI and the client. . . . Formulary rebate amounts vary based on the volume of utilization as well as formulary position applicable to the drug or supplies, and adherence to various formulary management controls, benefit design requirements, claims volume, and other similar factors, and in certain instances also may vary based on the product's market-share. ESI often pays an amount equal to all or a portion of the formulary rebates it receives to a client based on the

> client's PBM agreement terms. ESI retains the financial benefit of the use of any funds held until payment of formulary rebate amounts is made to the client. In addition, ESI provides administrative services to formulary rebate contracted manufacturers, which include, for example, maintenance and operation of the systems and other infrastructure necessary for managing and administering the PBM formulary rebate process and access to drug utilization data, as allowed by law, for purposes of verifying and evaluating the rebate payments and for other purposes related to the manufacturer's products. ESI receives administrative fees from the participating manufacturers for these services. (emphasis added)

498. Payors have no access to, and no knowledge of, the intricacies of the dealings between the PBM Defendants and the Manufacturers that are shrouded by such vague "disclosures" (which vary in detail, but not in substance, in all three of the PBM Defendants' adhesive contracts). These disclosures could be summed up in a single sentence: "We pass along 'rebates' to client payors, except when we don't."

The Insulin Pricing Scheme Increases PBM Mail-Order Profits

499. Another way the PBM Defendants profit from the Insulin Pricing Scheme is through their mail-order pharmacies. The higher the price that PBM Defendants can get customers to pay for diabetes medications, the greater the profits PBM Defendants realize through their mail-order pharmacies.

500. Because the PBMs base the prices they charge for the at-issue diabetes medications on the Manufacturers' prices, the more the Manufacturers inflate their prices, the more money the PBMs make.

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501. When a PBM has its own mail-order pharmacy, its profits are even greater than when they are dispensed through its retail network pharmacies. When a PBM dispenses prescription drugs through its own mail-order pharmacy, it captures the entire retail margin as increased by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

502. The PBM Defendants have colluded with the Manufacturers so that the PBMs often know when the Manufacturers are going to raise their prices. The PBMs purchase a significant volume of the at-issue drugs before the price increase goes into effect. Then, after the Manufacturers raise their price, the PBMs charge their mail- order customers based on the increased prices and pocket the difference. The PBMs make significant amounts of money through this arbitrage scheme.

503. The PBM Defendants also charge the Manufacturer Defendants fees related to their mail-order pharmacies, such as pharmacy supplemental discount fees, that are directly tied to the Manufacturers' price. Once again, the higher the price is, the more money the PBMs make on these fees.

504. In sum, each way in which the PBM Defendants make money on diabetes medications is tied directly to coordination with the Manufacturers to establish artificially higher prices and inducing ever-increasing secret Manufacturer Payments. The PBMs are not lowering the price of diabetes medications as they publicly represent. On the contrary, they are making billions of dollars at the expense of payor clients and those clients' Beneficiaries by fueling these skyrocketing prices.

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I. Plaintiff Paid for At-Issue Drugs

505. As a government employer, Plaintiff serves its residents by providing public safety, emergency management, and health services, among other vital roles. As more federal and state responsibilities are passed on to local government, Plaintiff has a growing list of demands on a limited budget. Consequently, any significant increase in spending can have a severe detrimental effect on Plaintiff's overall budget and, in turn, negatively impact its ability to provide necessary services to the community.

506. One benefit Plaintiff provides the Beneficiaries of its healthcare plan is payment for a large portion of their pharmaceutical purchases. In this role, Plaintiff has spent significant amounts on the at-issue diabetes medications during the relevant period.

507. Because Plaintiff maintains a self-funded plan, it does not rely on a third-party insurer to pay for its insured's medical care, pharmaceutical benefits or prescription drugs. Rather, Plaintiff contracts through a third-party administrator and pays for pharmaceutical benefits and prescription drugs, including the at-issue medications.

508. Plaintiff is the only named party that pays the full purchase price for the at-issue drugs, and the only named party that has not knowingly participated in the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Neither the PBM Defendants nor the Manufacturer

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Defendants suffer losses from the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Instead, they both benefit from—and have conspired together to orchestrate—the scheme.

509. As part of paying for the at-issue drugs, Plaintiff pays and paid the PBMs' artificially inflated costs resulting from the Insulin Pricing Scheme, including "claims reimbursements," "ingredient costs," "dispensing fees," "administrative fees," "inflation fees," "discounts," and more—all of which are associated with Plaintiff's purchase of the at-issue drugs from these PBMs. Because the at-issue drugs are potentially life- saving medications, and because the Defendants control the market for these drugs, Plaintiff has had no choice but to pay these exorbitant, artificially inflated prices.

510. To administer its health plans' pharmaceutical program, Plaintiff relies on the PBMs as administrative agents, for the supposed purposes of limiting its administrative burden and controlling pharmaceutical drugs costs.

511. During the relevant period, Plaintiff relied on their PBMs to provide PBM services to its health plans. These PBM services included developing and offering formularies for Plaintiff's prescription plan, constructing and managing Plaintiff's pharmacy network (which included the PBMs' retail and mail-order pharmacies), processing pharmacy claims, and providing mail-order pharmacy services to Plaintiff.

512. In providing PBM services to Plaintiff, including developing and offering formularies for Plaintiff's prescription plan, constructing and managing Plaintiff's

pharmacy network (which included the PBMs' retail and mail-order pharmacies), processing pharmacy claims, and providing mail-order pharmacy services, Defendant PBMs—in direct coordination with the Manufacturer Defendants and utilizing the false prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme—set the amounts Plaintiff paid for the at-issue medications.

J. Defendants Deceived Plaintiff

513. At no time has either Defendant group disclosed the Insulin Pricing Scheme or the false list prices produced by it.

The Manufacturer Defendants Deceived Plaintiff

514. At all times relevant, the Manufacturer Defendants knew that the list prices, net prices, and payors' net costs (purchase prices) generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme were false, excessive, and untethered to any legal, competitive, or fair market price.

515. The Manufacturer Defendants knew that these prices did not bear any rational relationship to the actual costs incurred or prices realized by Defendants, did not result from transparent or competitive market forces, and were artificially and arbitrarily inflated for the sole purpose of generating profits for Defendants.

516. The insulin market, and Defendants' business arrangement relating to it, exhibits the key features of an oligopoly—the concentration of numerous competitors into a small group of firms that dominates the market, high barriers to

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entry, the ability to set and control prices, firm interdependence, and maximal revenues.

517. The Manufacturer Defendants also knew that payors, including Plaintiff, relied on the false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme to pay for the at-issue drugs.

518. The Manufacturer and PBM Defendants further knew that Plaintiff—like any reasonable consumer and particularly one with fiduciary obligations to its Beneficiaries—expected to pay a price reflecting the lowest fair market value for the drugs (which was not necessarily the same as the lowest price in the market, given that all prices were inflated due to the Insulin Pricing Scheme).

519. Despite this knowledge, the Manufacturer Defendants published list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme throughout the United States and Maryland in publishing compendia, in various promotional and marketing materials distributed by entities downstream in the drug supply chain, and directly to pharmacies, who then used these prices to set the amount that the pharmacies charged for the at-issue drugs.

520. The Manufacturer Defendants also published these prices to the PBMs, who then used them to charge diabetics and payors for the at-issue drugs.

521. By publishing their prices in every U.S. state, the Manufacturers held each of these prices out as a reasonable price on which to base the prices payors actually pay for the at-issue drugs.

522. These representations are false. The Manufacturer Defendants knew that their artificially inflated list prices were not remotely related to their cost, their fair market value in a competitive market, or the net price received for the at-issue drugs.

523. During the relevant period, the Manufacturer Defendants published prices in every state within the U.S. in the hundreds of dollars per dose for the same at-issue drugs that would have been profitable to Manufacturers at prices less than $10 per dose.

524. The Manufacturer Defendants also have publicly represented that they price the at-issue drugs according to each drug's value to the health care system and the need to fund innovation. For example, briefing materials prepared for Dave Ricks, Eli Lilly CEO, as a panelist at the 2017 Forbes Healthcare Summit included "Reactive Key Messages" on pricing that emphasized the significant research and development costs for insulin. During the relevant period, executives from Sanofi and Novo Nordisk also falsely represented that research and development costs were key factors driving the at-issue price increases.[109]

525. Contrary to the Manufacturer Defendants' representations, between 2005 and 2018, Eli Lilly spent $680 million on R&D costs related to Humalog while earning $31.35 billion in net sales during that same period. In other words, Eli Lilly made more than 46 times its reported R&D costs on Humalog during this portion of

[109] Drug Pricing Investigation at PDF 188-94

the relevant period, i.e., R&D costs amounted to about 2% of net sales (whereas R&D costs for pharmaceuticals typically amount to around 20% of total revenues). Novo Nordisk has spent triple the amount it spends on R&D on stock buyouts and shareholder dividend payouts in recent years.[110]

526. The Senate Insulin Report found that the PBMs consider insulins to be "interchangeable" from "a clinical perspective" and that Manufacturers "focus their R&D efforts on new insulin-related devices, equipment, and other mechanical parts that are separate from insulin's formulation."[111]

527. A House Oversight Committee staff report concluded that "drug companies' claims that reducing U.S. prescription drug prices will harm innovation is overblown" and that "[m]any drug companies spent a significant portion of their R&D budget on finding ways to suppress generic and biosimilar competition while continuing to raise prices, rather than on innovative research."[112]

528. In sum, the Manufacturer Defendants affirmatively withheld the truth from Plaintiff and specifically made misrepresentations in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme and to induce Plaintiff's reliance to purchase the at-issue drugs.

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[110] *Id.*

[111] Senate Insulin Report at 5, 17

[112] U.S. House of Representatives, *Drug Pricing Investigation: Industry Spending on Buybacks,Dividends and Executive Compensation* (July2021)atPDF 3, https://oversightdemocrats.house.gov/sites/democrats.oversight.house.gov/files/COR%20Staff%20Report%20-%20Pharmaceutical%20Industry%20Buybacks%20Dividends%20Compared%20to% 20Research.pdf (last visited Jan. 10, 2023)

The PBM Defendants Deceived Plaintiff

529. The PBM Defendants ensured that the Manufacturer Defendants' artificially inflated list prices harmed diabetics and payors by preferring the highest-priced at-issue drugs for preferred formulary placement and by requiring that their contracts with both pharmacies and with payors include such prices as the basis for payment.

530. The PBM Defendants perpetuate the use of the artificially inflated insulin prices because it allows them to obscure the actual price any entity in the drug pricing chain is paying for the at-issue drugs. This lack of transparency affords Defendants the opportunity to construct and perpetuate the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and to profit therefrom at the expense of payors nationwide.

531. At all times relevant, the PBMs have purposefully, consistently, and routinely misrepresented that they negotiate with Manufacturer Defendants and construct formularies for the benefit of payors and patients by lowering the price of the at-issue drugs and by promoting the health of diabetics. Representative examples include:

- CVS Caremark has for the past decade stated in its annual reports that its design and administration of formularies are aimed at reducing the costs and improving the safety, effectiveness, and convenience of prescription drugs. CVS Caremark has further stated that it maintains an independent panel of doctors, pharmacists, and other medical experts to review and approve the selection of drugs based on safety and efficacy for inclusion on one of CVS Caremark's template formularies and that CVS Caremark's formularies lower the cost of drugs.

- Express Scripts has consistently represented that it works with clients, manufacturers, pharmacists, and physicians to increase efficiency in the drug distribution chain, to manage costs in the pharmacy benefit chain and to improve members' health outcomes. Its annual reports consistently claim that in making formulary recommendations, Express Scripts' Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee considers the drug's safety and efficacy, without any information on or consideration of the cost of the drug, including any discount or rebate arrangement that Express Scripts negotiates with the Manufacturer, and that Express Scripts fully complies with the P&T Committee's clinical recommendations regarding drugs that must be included or excluded from the formulary based on their assessment of safety and efficacy.

- OptumRx has stated in its annual reports over the past decade that OptumRx's rebate contracting and formulary management assist customers in achieving a low-cost, high-quality pharmacy benefit. It has consistently claimed that it promotes lower costs by using formulary programs to produce better unit costs, encouraging patients to use drugs that offer improved value and that OptumRx's formularies are selected for health plans based on their safety, cost, and effectiveness.[113]

532. In addition to these general misrepresentations, the PBM Defendants have purposefully, consistently, and routinely made misrepresentations about the at- issue diabetes medications. Representative examples include:

- In a public statement issued in November 2010, CVS Caremark represented that it was focused on diabetes to "help us add value for our PBM clients and improve the health of plan members . . . a PBM client with 50,000 employees whose population has an

[113] *See, e.g.*, CVS Health Annual Reports (Form 10-K) (FY 2010-2019); OptumRx Annual Reports (Form 10-K) (FY 2010-2019); Express Scripts Annual Reports (Form 10-K) (FY 2010-2017)

average prevalence of diabetes could save approximately $3.3 million a year in medical expenditures."[114]

- In 2010, Andrew Sussman, Chief Medical Officer of CVS Caremark, stated on national television that "CVS is working to develop programs to hold down [diabetes] costs."[115]

- In a public statement issued in November 2012, CVS Caremark represented that formulary decisions related to insulin products "is one way the company helps manage costs for clients."[116]

- In 2017, Express Scripts' CEO, discussing a program involving insulin, "disputed the idea that Express Scripts contributes to rising drug costs."[117]

- In 2016, Glen Stettin, Senior Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer at Express Scripts, said in an interview with a national publication that "[d]iabetes is wreaking havoc on patients, and it is also a runaway driver of costs for payors . . . [Express Scripts] helps our clients and diabetes patients prevail over cost and care challenges created by this terrible disease."[118] Mr. Stettin also claimed that Express Scripts "broaden[s] insulin options for

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[114] Chain Drug Review, *CVS Expands Extracare for Diabetes Products* (May 11, 2010), https://www.chaindrugreview.com/cvs-expands-extracare-for-diabetes-products/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[115] CBS News, Diabetes Epidemic Growing (June 22, 2010, 11:29 a.m.), https://www.cbsnews.com/news/diabetes-epidemic-growing/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[116] Jon Kamp & Peter Loftus, *CVS' PBM Business Names Drugs It Plans to Block Next Year*, WALL ST. J. (Nov. 8, 2012), Jon Kamp & Peter Loftus, *CVS'PBM Business Names Drugs It Plans to Block Next Year*, WALL ST. J. (Nov. 8, 2012), http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887324439804578107040729812454.html (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[117] Katie Thomas, *Express Scripts to Offer Cheaper Drugs for Uninsured Customers*, N.Y. TIMES, May 8, 2017, available at https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/08/health/express-scripts-drug-prescriptions- prices.html (last visited Apr. 18, 2024).

[118] Angela Mueller, *Express Scripts Launches Program to Control Diabetes Costs,* ST. LOUIS BUS. J. (Aug. 31,2016), https://www.bizjournals.com/stlouis/news/2016/08/31/express-scripts-launches-program-to-control.html (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

patients and bend[s] down the cost curve of what is currently the costliest class of traditional prescription drugs."[119]

- In a 2018 Healthline interview, Mark Merritt, long the President of the PBM trade association, PCMA, misrepresented that: "[Through their formulary construction], PBMs are putting pressure on drug companies to reduce insulin prices."[120]

- CVS Caremark's Chief Policy and External Affairs Officer claimed in the April 2019 hearings that CVS Caremark "has taken a number of steps to address the impact of insulin price increases. We negotiate the best possible discounts off the manufacturers' price on behalf of employers, unions, government programs, and beneficiaries that we serve."[121]

- Dr. Sumit Dutta, SVP and Chief Medical Officer of OptumRx, testified before the U.S. Congress in the April 2019 hearing that for "insulin products . . . we negotiate with brand manufacturers to obtain significant discounts off list prices on behalf of our customers."[122] In May 2023, OptumRX's CEO, Heather Cianfrocco, told the U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions that OptumRx "has been at the forefront of efforts to improve access to affordable insulin and provide comprehensive care to patients with diabetes."[123]

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[119] Express Scripts, PR Newswire, *Express scripts Launches Diabetes Care Value Program℠, Guaranteeing More Affordable, High-Quality Diabetes Care*, Aug. 23, 2016, https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/express-scripts-launches- diabetes-care-value-program-guaranteeing-more-affordable-higher-quality-diabetes-care-300320485.html#:~:text=The%20new%20program%20%E2%80%93%20part%20of,anticipated%20increase%20in%20diabetes%2Ddrug (last visited Apr. 17, 2024).

[120] Dave Muoio, *Insulin Prices: Are PBMs and Insurers Doing Their Part*, Population Health Learning Network (Dec. 2016), https://www.hmpgloballearningnetwork.com/site/frmc/article/insulin-prices-are-pbms-and-insurers-doing-their-part (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[121] *Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug* at lines 715-18

[122] *Id*. at lines 903-06

[123] Heather Cianfrocco Written Testimony, *The Need to Make Insulin Affordable for AllAmericans*(May10,2023),https://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Cianfrocco%20Written%20Testimony %20HELP%20Committee%20_Final.pdf

- The PBM-funded trade association PCMA's website acknowledges that "the insulin market is consolidated, hindering competition and limiting alternatives, leading to higher list prices on new and existing brand insulins," but then misleadingly claims that "PBMs work hard to drive down costs using formulary management and rebates."[124]

533. The PBM Defendants falsely represent that they negotiate with the Manufacturer Defendants to lower the price of the at-issue diabetes medications not only for *payors*, but also for diabetic *patients*. For example:

- Express Scripts' code of conduct, effective beginning in 2015, states: "At Express Scripts we're dedicated to keeping our promises *to patients and clients* . . . This commitment defines our culture, and all our collective efforts are focused on our mission to make the use of prescription drugs safer and more affordable."[125]

- Amy Bricker—former President of Express Scripts and PCMA board member—testified before Congress in April 2019: "At Express Scripts we negotiate lower drug prices with drug companies on behalf of our clients, *generating savings that are returned to patients* in the form of lower premiums and reduced out-of-pocket costs."[126]

- Ms. Bricker also testified that "Express Scripts remains committed to . . . *patients* with diabetes and creating affordable access to their medications."[127]

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[124] PCMA, *PCMA on National Diabetes Month: PBMs Lowering Insulin Costs, Providing Support to Patients* (Nov. 16, 2020), https://www.pcmanet.org/pcma-on-national-diabetes-month-pbms-lowering-insulin-costs-providing-support-to-patients/ (last visited Apr, 17, 2024); Visante, *Insulins: Managing Costs with Increasing Manufacturer Prices* (2020), https://www. pcmanet.org/ wp-content/uploads/ 2020/08/PCMA_Visante-Insulins-Prices-and-Costs-.pdf

[125] Express Scripts, *Code of Conduct*, https://www.express-scripts.com/aboutus/codeconduct/ExpressScriptsCodeOfConduct.pdf (last visited Apr. 16, 2024).

[126] *Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug* at lines 803-06

[127] *Id*. at lines 838-40

- OptumRx CEO John Prince testified to the Senate: "*We reduce the costs of prescription drugs* [and] we are leading the way to ensure that *those discounts directly benefit consumers*. . . . OptumRx's pharmacy care services business is *achieving better health outcomes for patients, lowering costs* for the system, and *improving the healthcare experience for consumers*. . . . OptumRx negotiates better prices with drug manufacturers *for our customers and for consumers*.[128]

- In its 2017 Drug Report, CVS Caremark stated that the goal of its pharmacy benefit plans is to ensure "that the cost of a drug is aligned with the value it delivers in terms of patient outcomes . . . [I]n 2018, we are doing even more to help keep drugs affordable with our new Savings Patients Money initiative."[129]

- The PCMA website touts PBMs as "the only entity in the prescription drug supply and payment chain dedicated to reducing drug costs" and (contradicting the PBM representatives' Congressional testimony), that "when new manufacturers enter the market at a lower list price, PBMs use the competition to drive costs down."[130]

534. Not only have the PBM Defendants intentionally misrepresented that they use their market power to save payors money, but they have also specifically and falsely disavowed that their conduct drives prices higher. Representative examples include:

[128] Senate Insulin Report—*Hearing Transcript* at 174, available at https://www.finance.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/435631.pdf (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)
[129] CVS Health, *2017 Drug Trend Report* (Apr. 5, 2018), (last visited Apr. 17, 2024).
[130] PCMA, *PBMs Reduce Insulin Costs: PBMs are working to improve the lives of patients living with diabetes and their families,* https://www.pcmanet.org/insulin-managing-costs-with-increasing-manufacturer-prices/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

- On an Express Scripts' earnings call in February 2017, CEO Tim Wentworth stated: "Drugmakers set prices, and we exist to bring those prices down."[131]

- Larry Merlo, head of CVS Caremark sounded a similar refrain in February 2017: "Any suggestion that PBMs are causing prices to rise is simply erroneous."[132]

- In 2017, Express Scripts' Wentworth went on CBS News to argue that PBMs play no role in rising drug prices, stating that PBMs work to "negotiate with drug companies to get the prices down."[133]

- During the April 2019 Congressional hearings, when asked if PBM- negotiated rebates and discounts were causing the insulin price to increase, OptumRx's Chief Medical Officer Sumit Dutta answered, "we can't see a correlation just when rebates raise list prices."[134]

- In 2019, when testifying Congress on the rising price of insulins, Amy Bricker—then with Express Scripts, now with CVS—testified, "I have no idea why the prices [for insulin] are so high, none of it is the fault of rebates."[135]

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[131] Samantha Liss, *Express Scripts CEO Addresses Drug Pricing 'Misinformation'*, St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Feb. 17, 2017), https://www.stltoday.com/business/local/ express-scripts-ceo-addresses-drug-pricing-misinformation/article_8c65cf2a-96ef- 5575-8b5c-95601ac51840.html (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[132] Lynn R. Webster, *Who Is To Blame For Skyrocketing Drug Prices?*, THE HILL (July 27, 2017, 11:40 AM), https://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/healthcare/344115-who-is-to-blame-for-skyrocketing-drug-prices (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[133] CBS News, *Express Scripts CEO Tim Wentworth Defends Role of PBMs in Drug Prices* (Feb. 7, 2017), https://www.cbsnews.com/news/express-scripts-tim-wentworth-pbm-rising-drug-prices-mylan-epipen-heather-bresh/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[134] *Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug* at lines 1019-22

[135] *Id*. at lines 1016-17

535. All of the PBM Defendants' public statements regarding insulin pricing have been consistent with the misrepresentations above and below. None has contradicted those misrepresentations or revealed the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

536. Although Plaintiff's employees responsible for managing Plaintiff's health plans were not following the various Congressional hearings when they occurred and were not exposed to all misrepresentations detailed above (or all of those detailed below), the public pronouncements by Defendants were consistent with those misrepresentations.

537. Throughout the relevant period, the PBM Defendants have consistently and repeatedly represented that: (a) their interests are aligned with their payor clients; (b) they work to lower the price of the at-issue drugs and, in doing so, achieve substantial savings for diabetics and payors; and (c) that monies they receive from manufacturers and their formulary choices are for the benefit of payors and diabetics.

538. Indeed, the PBM Defendants have promised to avoid conflicts of interest. For example, the PCMA has Principles of Professional and Ethical Conduct to which all PCMA members, including the three PBM Defendants, have agreed.[136] This code of ethics requires the PBM Defendants to "[a]void any and all conflicts of interest and advise all parties . . . of any situations where a conflict of interest exists."[137]

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[136] Principles of Professional and Ethical Conduct, PCMA, https://www.pcma.org/about/principles-of-professional-and-ethical-conduct/ (last visited Apr. 20, 2024)

[137] Id.

539. Each PBM Defendant has also published a code of conduct requiring employees and entities to avoid conflicts of interest.[138] Despite these obligations, the PBM Defendants have substantial pecuniary interests that conflict with their duties to Plaintiff. The PBM Defendants artificially inflate the price of insulin for their profit, to the detriment of payors, including Plaintiff.

540. The PBM Defendants understand that payors like Plaintiff rely on the PBMs to achieve the lowest prices for the at-issue drugs and to construct formularies designed to improve access to medications. Plaintiff did so. Indeed, Express Scripts' CEO told the U.S. Senate that PBMs "exist to help solve the challenge[]" of rising drug prices, including insulin, by "negotiating with large pharmaceutical manufacturers to lower the cost of drugs for employers, health plans, federal and state governments, and most importantly, patients."[139]

541. Throughout the relevant period, the PBM Defendants also falsely claimed they are transparent about the Manufacturer Payments and that the amounts remitted

[138] Code of Conduct, Express Scripts, https://www.express- scripts.com/aboutus/codeconduct/ExpressScriptsCodeOfConduct.pdf (last visited Apr. 20, 2024); Code of Conduct, CVS Caremark, https://media.corporate- ir.net/media_files/irol/99/99533/corpgov/codeofconduct03.pdf (last visited Apr. 20, 2024); Code of Conduct, UnitedHealth Group, https://professionals.optumrx.com/content/dam/optum3/professional-optumrx/resources/FWA_CoCs_2018.pdf (last visited Apr. 20, 2024)

[139] Adam Kautzner, Testimony Before the U.S. S. Comm. on Health, Educ., Labor, and Pensions, The Need to Make Insulin Affordable for All Americans (May 10, 2023),https://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Kautzner%20Express%20Scripts%20 HELP%20Hearing%20Testimony%2005102023.pdf

(or not) to payors. In fact, the PBM Defendants' disclosures of their ties to the Manufacturer Defendants were vague, equivocal, and misleading. Their manner of defining "rebates" in payor contracts is misleading and subject to undefined and indeterminable conditions and exceptions. The PBM Defendants thereby facilitated and obtained secret Manufacturer Payments far above and beyond the amounts of "rebates" remitted to payors.

542. The PBM Defendants' internal processes and accounting were and are abstruse and opaque, allowing them to overtly mislead the public and payors like Plaintiff.

543. In 2011, for example, OptumRx's President stated: "We want our clients to fully understand our pricing structure . . . . Every day we strive to show our commitment to our clients, and one element of that commitment is to be open and honest about our pricing structure."[140]

544. In a 2017 CBS News interview, Express Scripts' CEO represented, among other things, that Express Scripts was "absolutely transparent" about the

[140] UnitedHealth Group, Prescription Solutions by OptumRx Receives 4th Consecutive TIPPS Certification for Pharmacy Benefits Transparency Standards (Sept. 13, 2011) https://web.archive.org/web/20210805182422/ https://www.unitedhealthgroup.com/newsroom/2011/0913tipps.html (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

Manufacturer Payments they receive and that payors "know exactly how the dollars flow" with respect to these Manufacturer Payments.[141]

545. When testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, CVS Executive Vice President Derica Rice stated, "[A]s it pertains to transparency overall, we at CVS Caremark are very supportive. We provide full visibility to our clients of all our contracts and the discounts that we negotiate on their behalf. And transparency—today we report and fully disclose not only to our clients, but to CMS [Medicare]."[142]

546. At the same hearing, Steve Miller of Cigna (Express Scripts) testified: "we are really a strong proponent for transparency for those who pay for health care. So the patient should know exactly what they are going to pay. Our plan sponsors need to know exactly what is in their contract."[143]

547. John Prince of OptumRx chimed in: "Senator, if our discounts were publicly available, it would hurt our ability to negotiate effectively. Our discounts are transparent to our clients."[144]

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[141] CBS News, Express Scripts CEO Tim Wentworth Defends Role of PBMs in Drug Prices (Feb 7, 2017), https://www.cbsnews.com/news/express-scripts-tim-wentworth-pbm-rising-drug-prices-mylan-epipen-heather-bresh/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[142] Senate Insulin Report Hearing Transcript at 28, 32, https://www.finance.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/ 435631.pdf (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

[143] *Id.* at 32

[144] *Id.*

548. And when testifying before Congress in April 2019, Amy Bricker, then a Senior Vice President of Defendant Express Scripts, touted transparency with payors and echoed Mr. Prince's need for confidentiality around discounts:[145]

> Ms. Bricker. The rebate system is 100 percent transparent to the plan sponsors and the customers that we service. To the people that hire us, employers of America, the government, health plans, what we negotiate for them is transparent to them. . . The reason I'm able to get the discounts that I can from the manufacturer is because it's confidential [to the public].
>
> ***
>
> Mr. Sarbanes. Yeah, because it is a secret. What about if we made it completely transparent? Who would be for that?
>
> ***
>
> Ms. Bricker. Absolutely not . . . . It will hurt the consumer. . . because . . . prices will be held high.

549. As recently as May 2022, JC Scott—President of the PBM trade group PCMA—testified before the Senate Commerce Committee:

> PBMs are proud of the work they do to reduce prescription drug costs, expand affordable access to medications, and improve patient outcomes. PBMs negotiate with drug companies to lower prescription drug costs PBMs advocate for patients in the fight to keep prescription drugs accessible and affordable.

Mirroring the PCMA website, Mr. Scott also testified, "The PBM industry is the only stakeholder in the chain dedicated to seeking lower costs."[146]

550. During the relevant period—as seen above—the PBM Defendants represented to Plaintiff that they constructed formularies and negotiated with the

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[145] *Priced Out of a Lifesaving Drug* at lines 2469-2506

[146] https://www.pcmanet.org/jc-scott-testifies-before-a-senate-panel-about-pbm-value/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

Manufacturer Defendants for the benefit of payors and patients to maximize drug cost savings while promoting the health of diabetics.

551. Throughout the relevant period, the PBMs consistently made similar misrepresentations directly to payors nationwide through bid proposals, member communications, invoices, formulary change notifications, and through extensive direct-to-consumer pull through efforts engaged in with the Manufacturers.

552. All such representations are false—the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants in fact coordinated to publish the false prices and to construct the PBM formularies, causing the price of the at-issue drugs to skyrocket. For example:

a. In 2018, the United States spent $28 billion on insulin compared with $484 million in Canada. The average American insulin user spent $3490 on insulin in 2018 compared with $725 among Canadians.[147]

b. Diabetics who receive their medications from federal programs that do not use the PBMs also pay significantly less. In December 2021, the United States House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform issued its Drug Pricing Investigation Report finding that federal health care programs that negotiate directly with the Manufacturers (like the Department of Veterans Affairs), and which are thus outside the PBM

[147] Schneider, T., Gomes, T., Hayes, K. N., Suda, K. J., & Tadrous, M., Comparisons of Insulin Spending and Price Between Canada and the United States. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, *97*(3), 573–578 (2022)

> Defendants' scheme, paid $16.7 billion less from 2011 through 2017 for the at-issue drugs than the Medicare Part D program, which relies on the PBM Defendants to set their at-issue drug prices.[148]

553. Defendants knew that their representations were false when they made them and coordinated to withhold the truth from payors, including Plaintiff.

554. Defendants concealed the falsity of their representations by closely guarding their pricing negotiations, structures, agreements, sales figures, and the flow of money and other considerations between them.

555. The Defendants have never revealed the full amount of any drug-specific Manufacturer Payments exchanged between them. Despite the claims of transparency to Plaintiff and to the public, Plaintiff does not know, and cannot learn, of the full extent of the Manufacturer Payments and other agreements between PBMs and the Manufacturer Defendants.

556. The PBM Defendants do not disclose the terms of the agreements they make with the Manufacturers or the Manufacturer Payments they receive. Nor do they disclose the details related to their agreements (formal or otherwise) with pharmacies. All those revenue streams are beyond the scope of the payors' contractual audit rights.

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[148] https://www.fiercepharma.com/pharma/house-oversight-committee-blasts-pharma-for-outrageous-prices-and-anticompetitive-conduct (last visited Apr. 5, 2024).

557. Further, although PBMs negotiate drug-specific rebates with Manufacturers,[149] the PBM rebate payments to payor clients and summaries of such payments are in the aggregate, rather than on a drug-by-drug basis. It is impossible for payors like Plaintiff to tease out drug-specific rebates, much less the other undisclosed Manufacturer Payments. This allowed the PBM Defendants to hide the large Manufacturer Payments that they receive for the at-issue diabetes medications.

558. The PBM Defendants have gone so far as to sue governmental entities to block the release of details on their pricing agreements with the Manufacturers and pharmacies.

559. Even when audited by payors, the PBM Defendants routinely refuse to disclose their agreements with the Manufacturers and pharmacies by relying on overly broad confidential agreements and claims of trade secrets and by erecting other unnecessary roadblocks and restrictions.

560. Beneficiaries of the Plaintiff's health plans have no choice but to pay prices flowing from the Manufacturers' inflated list prices because Beneficiaries need these medications to survive and the Manufacturer Defendants produce virtually all diabetes medications available in the United States. The list prices generated by the Defendants' coordinated efforts directly impact out-of-pocket costs at the point of sale.

[149] Senate Insulin Report at 40

561. In sum, the entire insulin pricing structure created by the Defendants - from the false prices to the Manufacturers' misrepresentations related to the reasons behind the prices, to the inclusion of the false prices in payor contracts, to the non-transparent Manufacturer Payments, to the misuse of formularies, to the PBMs' representations that they work to lower prices and promote the health of diabetics - is both unconscionable, deceptive, and unfair and immensely lucrative for Defendants.

562. Plaintiff did not know, because the Defendants affirmatively concealed, (a) that the Manufacturers and PBMs coordinated to create the PBM formularies in exchange for money and other consideration; (b) that the list prices were falsely inflated; (c) that the list prices were manipulated to satisfy PBM profit demands; (d) that the list prices and net costs (purchase prices) paid by Plaintiff bore no relationship to the fair market value of the drugs themselves or the services rendered by the PBMs in coordinating their pricing; or (e) that the entire insulin pricing structure Defendants created was false.

K. The Insulin Pricing Scheme Has Damaged Plaintiff

563. Plaintiff Hagerstown Community College provides health and pharmacy benefits to its Beneficiaries.

564. One benefit Plaintiff provides the Beneficiaries of its healthcare plan is paying for their pharmaceutical needs.

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565. Plaintiff was unaware of the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Plaintiff relied on Defendants' public statements and material omissions.

566. The Defendants' Insulin Pricing Scheme has cost Plaintiff grossly excessive amounts of competitive overcharges.

567. Express Scripts failed to adhere to principles of good faith and fair dealing in carrying out their PBM contracts with the Plaintiff. Their relationships with the Plaintiff were inherently unbalanced and their contracts adhesive. These PBMs, at all times relevant, had superior bargaining power and superior knowledge of their relationships with the Manufacturer Defendants, including those that ultimately dictate the drug costs the County incurred. Although the PBMs were supplying a vital service of a quasi-public nature, they exploited their superior positions to mislead the Hagerstown Community College and thwart its expectations, all at great expense to the Plaintiff.

568. The Defendants' misrepresentations, omissions, and misconduct—including and as manifested in the Insulin Pricing Scheme—directly and proximately caused economic damage to Plaintiff as a payor/purchaser of Defendants' at-issue diabetes medications.

569. A substantial proportion of the money Plaintiff spent on diabetes medications is attributable to Defendants' inflated prices, which did not arise from competitive market forces but, instead, are directly attributable to the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

570. Because of Defendants' success in concealing the Insulin Pricing Scheme through act and omission, no payor, including Plaintiff, knew, should have known, or could have known during the relevant period that the prices for the at-issue diabetes medications were (and remain) artificially inflated due to the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

571. As a result, despite receiving some rebates and incurring drug costs based on discounts off list prices, Plaintiff has unknowingly overpaid for the Manufacturer Defendants' diabetes medications, which would have cost less but for the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

572. In addition, because of the inflated AWPs caused by the Insulin Pricing Scheme, Plaintiff's Beneficiaries had greater out-of-pocket expenses. As a result, those Beneficiaries reached their annual spending caps sooner, such that Plaintiff was obligated to pay more for those Beneficiaries to cover the remainder of the plan year.

573. In short, the Insulin Pricing Scheme has directly and proximately caused Plaintiff to substantially overpay for diabetes medications.

574. Because Defendants continue to generate exorbitant, unfair, and deceptive prices for the at-issue drugs through the Insulin Pricing Scheme, the harm to Plaintiff is ongoing.

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L. Defendants' Recent Efforts in Response to Rising Insulin Prices

575. In reaction to mounting political and public outcry, Defendants have taken steps on Capitol Hill and in the public relations space to protect and further the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

576. First, in response to public criticism, Defendants have increased their spending to spread their influence in Washington D.C.

577. For example, in recent years Novo Nordisk's political action committee ("PAC") has doubled its spending on federal campaign donations and lobbying efforts. In 2017 alone, Novo Nordisk spent $3.2 million lobbying Congress and federal agencies, which (at that point) was its biggest ever investment in directly influencing U.S. policymakers. By 2023, that number had risen to over $5.1 million. Eli Lilly and Sanofi also have contributed millions of dollars through their PACs in recent years. In 2023, Eli Lilly spent over $8.4 million in lobbying and Sanofi spent over $5.4 million.

578. Second, Defendants have recently begun publicizing programs ostensibly aimed at lowering the cost of insulins.

579. These affordability measures fail to address the structural issues that caused the price hikes. Rather, these are public relations measures that do not solve the problem.

580. For example, in March 2019, Defendant Eli Lilly announced that it would produce an authorized generic version of Humalog, "Insulin Lispro," and promised

that it would "work quickly with supply chain partners to make [the authorized generic] available in pharmacies as quickly as possible."

581. At the time, Eli Lilly told the Senate Finance Committee that "we can provide a lower-priced insulin more quickly without disrupting access to branded Humalog, on which thousands of insured patients depend and which will remain available for people who want to continue accessing it through their current insurance plans."[150]

582. When it launched Lispro, its press release said the drug was the "same molecule" as Humalog yet would be sold at half the price of Humalog. Eli Lilly expressly said it was to help make insulin medications "more affordable."[151]

583. What Eli Lilly failed to tell the Committee and the public was that its rebate deals with the PBMs incentivized them to exclude Lispro from their formularies. For example, even though Lispro at $137.50 would be available at half the price of Humalog, which remained on-formulary, Express Scripts' exclusion list for 2019[152] specifically blocked it from its formulary.[153]

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[150] Joseph B. Kelly Letter to S. Fin. Comm., Mar. 8, 2019

[151] Eli Lilly and Co., March 4, 2019, Press Release, *Lilly to Introduce Lower-Priced Insulin*, available at https://investor.lilly.com/node/40881/pdf> (last viewed Apr. 17, 2024)

[152] *See* Express Scripts 2019 National Preferred Formulary Exclusions, https://www.express-scripts.com/art/pdf/Preferred_Drug_List_ Exclusions2019.pdf

[153] Todd Boudreaux, *Express Scripts Won't Cover Lilly's Generic Insulin*, https://beyondtype1.org/express-scripts-wont-cover-generic-insulin/ (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

584. Likewise, in the months after Eli Lilly's announcement, reports raised questions about the availability of "Insulin Lispro" in local pharmacies. Following these news reports, the staff of the Offices of U.S. Senators Elizabeth Warren and Richard Blumenthal prepared a report examining the availability of this drug. The investigative report, Inaccessible Insulin: The Broken Promise of Eli Lilly's Authorized Generic, concluded that Eli Lilly's lower-priced, authorized generic insulin is widely unavailable in pharmacies across the country, and that the company has not taken meaningful steps to increase insulin accessibility and affordability.[154]

585. Eli Lilly did lower the price of Lispro by 40% effective January 1, 2022; but as of January 2023, Lispro did not appear on CVS Caremark's formulary and Humalog had been removed. The January 2023 formularies for Express Scripts and OptumRx expressly excluded Lispro.

586. In 2019, Novo Nordisk partnered with Walmart to offer ReliOn brand insulins for a discounted price at Walmart. However, experts have warned that the Walmart/Novo Nordisk insulins are not substitutes for most diabetics' regular insulins and should only be used in an emergency or when traveling. In particular, for many diabetics, especially Type 1 diabetics, these insulins can be dangerous. In

[154] Sen. Elizabeth Warren & Sen. Richard Blumenthal, Inaccessible Insulin: The Broken Promise of Eli Lilly's Authorized Generic, (Dec. 2019), https://www.warren.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Inaccessible%20Insulin%20report.pd f (last visited Apr. 17, 2024)

any event, ReliOn is not included on any of the PBM Defendants' formularies as of January 2023.

587. Thus, Defendants' "lower priced" insulin campaigns have not addressed the problem and the PBMs continue to exclude drugs with lower list prices despite their assurances of cost-savings for payors and Beneficiaries.

VI. TOLLING OF THE STATUTES OF LIMITATION

588. Plaintiff has diligently pursued and investigated the claims asserted herein. Through no fault of its own, Plaintiff did not learn, and could not have learned, the factual bases for its claims or the injuries suffered therefrom until recently. Consequently, the following tolling doctrines apply.

A. Discovery Rule

589. Plaintiff did not know about the Insulin Pricing Scheme until shortly before filing this Complaint. Plaintiff was unaware that it was economically injured and unaware that any economic injury was wrongfully caused. Nor did Plaintiff possess sufficient information concerning the injury complained of here, or its cause, to put Plaintiff or any reasonable person on inquiry notice to determine whether actionable conduct was involved.

590. The PBM and Manufacturer Defendants refused to disclose the actual prices of diabetes medications realized by Defendants or the details of Defendants' negotiations and payments between each other or their pricing structures and

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agreements—Defendants labeled these trade secrets, shrouded them in confidentiality agreements, and circumscribed payor audit rights to protect them.

591. Each Defendant group also affirmatively blamed the other for the price increases described herein, both during their Congressional testimonies and through the media. All disavowed wrongdoing and falsely claimed that their dealings with payors like Plaintiff were honest and transparent.

592. Plaintiff did not discover until shortly before filing this Complaint facts sufficient to cause a reasonable person to suspect that Defendants were engaged in the Insulin Pricing Scheme or that Plaintiff had suffered economic injury as a result of any or all Defendants' wrongdoing. Nor would diligent inquiry have disclosed the true facts had Plaintiff been aware of any cause to undertake such an inquiry.

593. Even today, lack of transparency in the pricing of diabetes medications and the arrangements, relationships, and agreements between and among the Manufacturer Defendants and the PBM Defendants, i.e., the Insulin Pricing Scheme, continue to obscure Defendants' unlawful conduct from Plaintiff and the general public.

594. For these reasons, the applicable statutes of limitations did not begin to run until 2022, at the earliest.

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B. Fraudulent Concealment

595. Through the acts, omissions, and misrepresentations alleged throughout this Complaint, Defendants fraudulently concealed the fact of Plaintiff's economic injury and its cause.

596. Defendants cannot rely upon any statute-of-limitations defense because they purposefully concealed the Insulin Pricing Scheme, their generation of false list prices, and the fact that the prices for the at-issue diabetes medications were artificially inflated. The Defendants deliberately concealed their behavior and active role in the Insulin Pricing Scheme and other unlawful conduct.

597. Defendants' acts, omissions, and misrepresentations were calculated to—and did—lull and induce payors, including Plaintiff, into forgoing legal action or any inquiry that might lead to legal action. Defendants' acts, omissions, and representations were intended to and, in fact, did prevent Plaintiff from discovering its claims.

598. Defendants knowingly and fraudulently concealed the facts alleged herein. Defendants knew of the wrongful acts set forth above, had information pertinent to their discovery, and concealed them from the public. As a result of the Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff did not know and could not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, of the existence or scope of the Insulin Pricing Scheme or of Plaintiff's causes of action.

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599. Defendants continually and secretly engaged in the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Only Defendants and their agents knew or could have known about Defendants' unlawful actions because Defendants made deliberate efforts to conceal their conduct. As a result of the above, Plaintiff was unable to obtain vital information bearing on its claims absent any fault or lack of diligence on its part.

600. As alleged herein, and among other things, Defendants affirmatively concealed: (a) that the Manufacturers and PBMs coordinated to create the PBM formularies in exchange for money and other consideration; (b) that the list prices were falsely inflated and manipulated; (c) that the list prices and net costs (purchase prices) paid by payors and patients bore no relationship to the fair market value of the drugs themselves or the services rendered by the PBMs in coordinating their pricing; (d) that the at-issue insulin drugs were selected for inclusion or preferred status on the formularies based on higher prices (and greater potential revenues for Defendants) rather than because of cost-effectiveness or because they were beneficial to payors' Beneficiaries; (e) the exchange of various payments and pricing agreements between the Manufacturers and PBMs; or (f) that the entire insulin pricing structure Defendants created was false.

601. As alleged more fully herein, the PBM Defendants have blocked drug pricing transparency efforts.

602. As alleged more fully herein, the Manufacturer Defendants have testified to Congress that they were not responsible for skyrocketing insulin prices, claiming

that they had no control over the pricing, blaming the PBM Defendants for the high prices, and suggesting that they have not profited from astronomical insulin prices.

603. Meanwhile, the PBM Defendants testified to Congress that the Manufacturer Defendants were solely responsible for the list price increases and that the payments that the PBMs receive from the Manufacturer Defendants are unrelated to rising insulin prices.

604. As alleged herein, the PBM Defendants concealed the Insulin Pricing Scheme through vague and manipulable definitions of terms in their contracts, including by hiding the fees that the Manufacturer Defendants paid to the PBM Defendants and which the PBM Defendants retained and did not pass along to payors as Rebates.

605. The PBM Defendants also concealed payments they received from the Manufacturer Defendants through their affiliated rebate aggregators, hiding them in complex contractual relationships—often with other Defendants—and not reporting them on their quarterly SEC filings.

606. Defendants coordinated to affirmatively withhold the truth about the Insulin Pricing Scheme from payors, including Plaintiff, patients, and the public and concealed the falsity of representations made to payors, including Plaintiff, by closely guarding their pricing negotiations, structures, agreements, sales figures, and the flow of money and other consideration between them.

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607. Plaintiff did not know, and could not reasonably have discovered, the full extent of agreements between the PBM Defendants and the Manufacturer Defendants or payments the Manufacturer Defendants made to the PBMs because Defendants actively concealed these agreements and payments.

608. Despite the claims of transparency made to payors, including Plaintiff, and to the public, Defendants have never revealed the full amount of drug-specific payments they have exchanged or received. Payors, including Plaintiff, and patients reasonably relied on Defendants' claims of transparency.

609. Defendants intended that their actions and omissions would be relied upon by the public, to include payors and patients. Plaintiff did not know, and did not have the means to know, the truth due to Defendants' actions and omissions.

610. Payors, including Plaintiff, and patients reasonably relied on Defendants' affirmative statements to Congress and the public, and in contracts between PBMs and their clients, that Defendants were working to lower insulin prices and provide payors with cost savings.

611. The purposes of the statute of limitations are satisfied because Defendants cannot claim any prejudice due to an alleged late filing where the Plaintiff filed suit promptly upon discovering the facts essential to its claims, described herein, which Defendants knowingly concealed.

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612. In light of the information set forth above, it is clear that Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge that their conduct was deceptive, in that they consciously concealed the schemes set forth herein.

613. Any applicable statutes of limitation therefore have been tolled.

C. Equitable Estoppel

614. Defendants were under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiff the true character, quality, and nature of the prices upon which payments for diabetes medications were based, and the true nature of the services being provided—all of which would be and are now material to Plaintiff.

615. Instead of disclosing these facts, Defendants knowingly misrepresented and concealed them with a reasonable expectation that Plaintiff would act upon the misrepresentations and omissions.

616. Being unaware of the true facts and the economic harm it was suffering, and having no cause to inquire further, Plaintiff did indeed rely in good faith to its detriment on Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions.

617. In short, through Defendants' acts, omissions, and misrepresentations as alleged throughout this Complaint, Defendants knowingly misrepresented and concealed material facts with the expectation that Plaintiff would act upon them, which Plaintiff did in good faith and to its detriment.

618. Accordingly, Defendants are equitably estopped from relying on any statutes of limitations in defense of this action.

D. Continuing Violations

619. The acts, omissions, and misrepresentations alleged throughout this Complaint have continued to the present day. Defendants' systematic misconduct constitutes a continuous, unbroken violation of the law that has caused, and continues to cause, continuous economic harm to Plaintiff.

620. Accordingly, all applicable statutes of limitations are tolled.

VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Count I
Violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO"), 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)
(against all Defendants)

621. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained herein.

622. Plaintiff brings this count against all Defendants for violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

623. Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, Express Scripts, OptumRx, and CVS Caremark are (1) culpable "persons" who (2) willfully and knowingly (3) committed and conspired to commit two or more acts of mail and wire fraud (4) through a "pattern" of racketeering activity that (5) involves an "association in fact" enterprise, (6) the results of which had an effect on interstate commerce.

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A. Defendants Are Culpable "Persons" Under RICO

624. Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, Express Scripts, OptumRx, and CVS Caremark, separately, are "persons" as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3) because each is capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property.

625. Each one of Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, Express Scripts, OptumRx, and CVS Caremark are separate entities and "persons" that are distinct from the RICO enterprises alleged below.

B. The Manufacturer-PBM RICO Enterprises

626. For the purposes of this claim, the RICO enterprises are nine separate associations-in-fact consisting of one of each of the PBM Defendants and one of each of the Manufacturer Defendants, including those entities' directors, employees, and agents. They are the Eli Lilly-CVS Caremark Enterprise; the Eli Lilly-Express Scripts Enterprise; the Eli Lilly-OptumRx Enterprise; the Novo Nordisk-CVS Caremark Enterprise; the Novo Nordisk-Express Scripts Enterprise; the Novo Nordisk-OptumRx Enterprise; the Sanofi-CVS Caremark Enterprise; the Sanofi-Express Scripts Enterprise; and the Sanofi-OptumRx Enterprise.

627. These association-in-fact enterprises are collectively referred to herein as the "Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises."

628. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise is a separate, ongoing, and continuing business organization consisting of corporations and individuals associated for the

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common purpose of manufacturing, selling, and facilitating the purchase of the Manufacturer Defendants' products, including the at-issue drugs. For example:

a. Each of the three Eli Lilly enterprises associates for the common purpose of manufacturing, selling, distributing, and facilitating the purchase of Eli Lilly medications including Prozac, Cymbalta, and Zyprexa, as well as the at-issue Eli Lilly insulin and insulin-analog medications (Trulicity, Humulin N, Humulin R, Humalog, and Basaglar), which are Eli Lilly's primary source of revenue.

b. Each of the three Novo Nordisk Enterprises associates for the common purpose of manufacturing, selling, distributing, and facilitating the purchase of Novo Nordisk medications for the treatment of obesity, hemophilia, and hormone imbalance, as well as the at-issue Novo Nordisk insulin and insulin-analog medications (Novolin R, Novolin N, Novolog, Levemir, Tresiba, Victoza, and Ozempic), which account for more than three-quarters of Novo Nordisk's revenue.

c. Each of the three Sanofi Enterprises associates for the common purpose of manufacturing, selling, distributing, and facilitating the purchase of Sanofi medications including Ambien, Plavix, and Dupixent, as well as the at-issue Sanofi insulin and insulin-analog medications (Lantus, Toujeo, Apidra, and Soliqua).

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629. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise engaged in the shared purpose of exchanging false list prices and secret Manufacturer Payments for preferred formulary positions for the at-issue drugs in order to control the market for diabetes medications and profit off diabetics and payors, including the Plaintiff.

630. The members of each enterprise are bound by contractual relationships, financial ties, and the ongoing coordination of activities.

631. There is also a common communication network by which each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise shares information and meets on a regular basis. These communications include, but are not limited to, communications relating to the use of false list prices for the at-issue diabetes medications and the regular flow of Manufacturer Payments from each Manufacturer Defendant to each PBM Defendant in exchange for formulary placement.

632. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise functions as a continuing but separate unit separate and apart from the pattern of racketeering activity in which it engages. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise, for example, engages in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of medications and other products other than the at-issue insulin and insulin-analog medications. Additionally, each Manufacturer engages in conduct other than mail and wire fraud in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

633. At all relevant times, each of the Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises was operated and conducted for unlawful purposes by each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant, namely, carrying out the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

634. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise derived secret profits from these activities that were greater than those any one of the Manufacturer Defendants or PBMs could obtain absent their misrepresentations regarding and collusion in their pricing schemes.

635. The Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises resulted in benefits for the Defendants that could not have been achieved absent the enterprises. For example, the Manufacturer Defendants achieved formulary access without real price reductions by raising list prices and paying kickbacks to the PBM Defendants. The PBM Defendants likewise could not have obtained inflated rebates, administrative fees, and other payments without colluding with the Manufacturers to raise list prices. In other words, each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise engaged in a scheme to corrupt the insulin market by artificially inflating list prices in exchange for preferred formulary placement.

636. To accomplish this common purpose, each Manufacturer Defendant periodically and systematically inflated the prices of the at-issue drugs and then secretly paid a significant, yet undisclosed, portion of this inflated price back to Express Scripts, CVS Caremark, and OputmRx in the form of Manufacturer Payments.

637. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise did so willfully and with knowledge that Plaintiff paid for the at-issue drugs at prices directly based on the false list prices.

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638. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise's inflation of the list prices and secret Manufacturer Payments was a quid pro quo exchange for preferred formulary placement.

639. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise concealed from Plaintiff that these false prices and secret Manufacturer Payments resulted in each Manufacturer gaining formulary access without requiring significant price reductions and resulted in higher profits for the PBM Defendants, whose earnings increase the more inflated the price is and the more payments they receive from each Manufacturer Defendant.

640. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise also shares a common purpose of perpetuating the use of the false list prices for the at-issue drugs as the basis for the price that payors, including the Plaintiff, and diabetics pay for diabetes medications.

641. The Manufacturer Defendants would not be able to offer large pricing spreads to the PBMs in exchange for favorable formulary positions without the use of the false list prices as the basis for the price paid by diabetics and payors, including the Plaintiff, for the at-issue drugs.

642. The PBM Defendants share this common purpose because nearly all profit and revenue generated from the at-issue drugs is tied to the false inflated prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Without diabetics and payors, including Plaintiff, paying for diabetes medications based on the inflated list prices, their profits from the Insulin Pricing Scheme would decrease.

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643. As a result, CVS Caremark, Express Scripts, and OptumRx have, with the knowing and willful participation and assistance of each Manufacturer Defendant, engaged in hidden profit-making schemes falling into four general categories: (1) garnering undisclosed Manufacturer Payments from each Manufacturer Defendant that each PBM retains to a large extent; (2) generating substantial profits from pharmacies because of the falsely inflated prices; (3) generating profits on the diabetes medications sold through the PBMs' own mail- order and retail pharmacies; and (4) keeping secret discounts each Manufacturer Defendant provides in association with the PBMs' mail-order and retail operations.

644. At all relevant times, each PBM and each Manufacturer Defendant has been aware of their respective Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise's conduct, has been a knowing and willing participant in and coordinator of that conduct and has reaped profits from that conduct.

645. None of the PBMs or Manufacturers alone could have accomplished the purposes of the Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises without the other members of their respective enterprises.

C. The Enterprises Misrepresent and Fail to Disclose Material Facts in Furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme

646. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise knowingly made material misrepresentations to the public and the Plaintiff in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, including publishing artificially inflated prices for insulin on published

indices and representing that:

a. the false list prices for the at-issue diabetes medications were reasonably related to the actual prices realized by Defendants and were a reasonable and fair basis on which to base the price Plaintiff paid for these drugs;

b. each Manufacturer priced its at-issue drugs according to each drug's value to the healthcare system and the need to fund innovation;

c. the Manufacturer Payments paid back to the PBMs for each at-issue drug were for Plaintiff's benefit;

d. all "rebates" and discounts negotiated by the PBMs with the Manufacturer Defendants were passed through to the Plaintiff;

e. the "rebates" negotiated by the members of each enterprise saved Plaintiff money;

f. each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM was transparent with Plaintiff regarding the Manufacturer Payments and the PBMs did not retain any funds associated with prescription drug rebates or any the margin between guaranteed reimbursement rates and the actual amount paid to the pharmacies; and

g. The PBM Defendants constructed formularies in a manner that lowered the price of the at-issue drugs and promoted the health and safety of diabetics.

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647. Each false list price published by the Manufacturer Defendants constituted a material misrepresentation to Plaintiff and the public, in that each purported to be a fair market price for the medication at issue, and each failed to disclose the fraudulent spread between the list price and the net price of the medication or the basis therefor.

648. At all times relevant to this Complaint, each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise knew the above-described representations to be false.

649. At all times relevant to this Complaint, each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise intentionally made these representations for the purpose of inducing Plaintiff into paying artificially inflated prices for diabetes medications.

650. Plaintiff relied on the material misrepresentations and omissions made by each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise in paying prices for the at-issue diabetes medications based upon the false prices generated by Insulin Pricing Scheme.

651. Additionally, each PBM-Manufacturer Enterprise relied on the list prices negotiated and published by the other PBM-Manufacturer enterprises in setting their own list prices and determining the value of the kickbacks paid to the PBMs. Plaintiff was injured by the inflated prices that arose as a result.

652. Express Scripts convinced Plaintiff to pay prices for the at-issue drugs based upon the false list prices by using the misrepresentations listed above to convince Plaintiff that they had secured lower prices when, in fact, they did the opposite, all while concealing the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

653. Without these misrepresentations and each Defendant's failure to disclose the Insulin Pricing Scheme, each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise could not have achieved its common purpose, as Plaintiff would not have been willing to pay these false list prices.

D. Defendants' Use of the U.S. Mails and Interstate Wire Facilities

654. Each of the Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises engaged in and affected interstate commerce because each engaged in the following activities across state boundaries: the sale, purchase and/or administration of diabetes medications; the setting and publishing of the prices of these drugs; and/or the transmission of pricing information of diabetes medications; and/or the transmission and/or receipt of sales and marketing literature; and/or the transmission of diabetes medications through mail-order and retail pharmacies; and/or the transmission and/or receipt of invoices, statements, and payments related to the use or administration of diabetes medications; and/or the negotiations and transmissions of contracts related to the pricing of and payment for diabetes medications.

655. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise participated in the administration of diabetes medications to millions of individuals located throughout the United States, including in Washington County and elsewhere in Maryland.

656. Each Manufacturer Defendant's and PBM Defendant's illegal conduct and wrongful practices were carried out by an array of employees, working across state boundaries, who necessarily relied upon frequent transfers of documents and

information and products and funds through the U.S. mails and interstate wire facilities.

657. The nature and pervasiveness of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which included each Manufacturer Defendant's and PBM Defendant's corporate headquarters operations, necessarily required those headquarters to communicate directly and frequently by the U.S. mails and by interstate wire facilities with each other and with pharmacies, physicians, payors, and diabetics in Washington County and throughout Maryland and the United States.

658. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise's use of the U.S. mails and interstate wire facilities to perpetrate the Insulin Pricing Scheme involved thousands of communications including:

a. marketing materials about the published prices for diabetes medications, which each Manufacturer Defendant sent to the PBM Defendants located across the country, including in Washington County and throughout Maryland;

b. written and oral representations of the false list prices of diabetes medications that each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant made at least annually and, in many cases, several times during a single year to the public;

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c. thousands of written and oral communications discussing, negotiating, and confirming the placement of each Manufacturer Defendant's diabetes medications on the PBM Defendants' formularies;

d. written and oral representations made by each Manufacturer Defendant regarding information or incentives paid back to each PBM Defendant for each diabetes medications sold and/or to conceal these incentives or the Insulin Pricing Scheme;

e. written communications made by each Manufacturer Defendant, including checks, relating to Manufacturer Payments paid to the PBM Defendants to persuade them to advocate the at-issue diabetes medications;

f. written and oral communications with U.S. government agencies that misrepresented what the published prices were or that were intended to deter investigations into the true nature of the published prices or to forestall changes to reimbursement based on something other than published prices;

g. written and oral communications with payors, including the Plaintiff, regarding the prices of diabetes medications;

h. written and oral communications to the Plaintiff, including marketing and solicitation material sent by the PBM Defendants regarding the existence, amount, or purpose of payments made by each Manufacturer Defendant to

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each PBM for the diabetes medications described herein and the purpose of the PBM Defendants' formularies;

i. transmission of published prices to third parties and payors, including Plaintiff; and

j. receipts of money on at least tens of thousands of occasions through the U.S. mails and interstate wire facilities—the wrongful proceeds of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

659. Although Plaintiff pleads the dates of certain communications in allegations incorporated into this Count, it cannot allege the precise dates of others without access to books and records within each RICO Defendant's exclusive custody and control. Indeed, an essential part of the successful operation of the Insulin Pricing Scheme depended upon secrecy, and each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant took deliberate steps to conceal its wrongdoing.

E. Conduct of the Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises' Affairs

660. Each Manufacturer and PBM Defendant participates in the operation and management of Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises with which it is associated and, in violation of Section 1962(c) of RICO, and conducts or participates in the conduct of the affairs of those association-in-fact RICO enterprises, directly or indirectly. Such participation is carried out in the following ways, among others:

a. Each Manufacturer Defendant directly controls the secret Manufacturer Payments it provides to the PBMs for its diabetes medications.

b. Each PBM Defendant directly manages and controls its drug formularies and the placement of the at-issue diabetes medications on those formularies.

c. Each PBM Defendant intentionally selects higher-priced diabetes medications for formulary placement and excludes lower priced ones in order to generate larger profits and coordinate with the Manufacturer Defendants to increase the availability and use of higher-priced medications because they are more profitable for both groups of Defendants.

d. Each Manufacturer Defendant directly controls the publication of the false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

e. Each Manufacturer Defendant directly controls the creation and distribution of marketing, sales and other materials used to inform the PBMs of the profit potential from its diabetes medications.

f. Each PBM Defendant directly controls the creation and distribution of marketing, sales, and other materials used to inform payors and the public of the benefits and cost-saving potential of each PBM's formularies and negotiations with the Manufacturers.

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g. Each PBM Defendant directs and controls each enterprise's direct relationships with payors such as the Plaintiff by negotiating the terms of and executing the contracts that govern those relationships.

h. Each PBM Defendant directs and controls each enterprise's Insulin Pricing Scheme by hiding, obfuscating, and laundering Manufacturer Payments through its affiliated entities in order to retain a large and undisclosed proportion of the Manufacturer Payments to the detriment of payors, including Plaintiff.

i. Each PBM Defendant distributes through the U.S. mail and interstate wire facilities promotional and other materials which claim that the Manufacturer Payments paid from each Manufacturer Defendant to the PBMs save Plaintiff and other payors money on the at-issue drugs.

j. Each Manufacturer Defendant represented to the Plaintiff—by publishing and promoting false list prices without stating that these published prices differed substantially from the prices realized by each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM—that the published prices of diabetes medications reflected or approximated the actual price realized by Defendants and resulted from transparent and competitive fair market forces.

F. Defendants' Patterns of Racketeering Activity

661. Each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant has conducted and participated in the affairs of their respective Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises through

a pattern of racketeering activity, including acts that are unlawful under 18 U.S.C. § 1341, relating to mail fraud, and 18 U.S.C. § 1343, relating to wire fraud.

662. Each Manufacturer Defendant's and PBM Defendant's pattern of racketeering involved thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of separate instances of use of the U.S. mails or interstate wire facilities in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Each of these mailings and interstate wire transmissions constitutes a "racketeering activity" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). Collectively, these violations constitute a "pattern of racketeering activity," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5), in which each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant intended to defraud Plaintiff.

663. By intentionally and falsely inflating the list prices, by misrepresenting the purpose behind both the Manufacturer Payments (made from each Manufacturer Defendant to the PBMs) and PBM Defendants' formulary construction, and by subsequently failing to disclose such practices to Plaintiff, each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant engaged in a fraudulent and unlawful course of conduct constituting a pattern of racketeering activity.

664. Each Manufacturer Defendant's and PBM Defendant's racketeering activities amounted to a common course of conduct, with similar patterns and purposes, intended to deceive Plaintiff.

665. Each separate use of the U.S. mails and/or interstate wire facilities employed by each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant was related, had

similar intended purposes, involved similar participants and methods of execution, and had the same results affecting the same victims, including Plaintiff.

666. Each Manufacturer Defendant and PBM Defendant engaged in the pattern of racketeering activity for the purpose of conducting the ongoing business affairs of the respective Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises with which each of them is and was associated in fact.

G. The RICO Defendants' Motives

667. Each Manufacturer Defendant's and PBM Defendant's motives in creating and operating the Insulin Pricing Scheme and conducting the affairs of the Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises described herein was to control the market for diabetes medications, exclude competition, and maximize sales of, and profits from, diabetes medications.

668. The Insulin Pricing Scheme was designed to, and did, encourage others, including payors like Plaintiff, to advocate the use of each Manufacturer Defendant's respective products and to pay for those diabetes medications based on a falsely inflated price. Each Manufacturer Defendant used the Insulin Pricing Scheme to obtain formulary placement to sell more of its drugs without having to cut into its profits. The PBM Defendants used the Insulin Pricing Scheme to falsely inflate the price payors such as the Plaintiff paid for diabetes medications in order to profit off the Insulin Pricing Scheme, as discussed above.

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H. The Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises' Insulin Pricing Scheme Injured Plaintiff

669. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise's violations of federal law and pattern of racketeering activity have directly and proximately caused the Plaintiff to be injured in its business or property.

670. The prices the Plaintiff pays for the at-issue drugs are directly tied to the false list prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

671. No other intermediary in the supply chain has control over or is responsible for the list prices on which nearly all Plaintiff's payments are based other than the Manufacturer-PBM Defendant Enterprises.

672. Defendants collectively set the prices that the Plaintiff paid for the at-issue diabetes medications.

673. During the relevant period, CVS Caremark provided PBM services to the Plaintiff and benefited therefrom. The Plaintiff paid for pharmacy benefit services that Express Scripts provided, including payments for the at-issue drugs.

674. Each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise, including CVS Caremark, controlled and participated in the Insulin Pricing Scheme, which was directly responsible for the false list prices upon which the price Plaintiff paid was based.

675. Thus, Plaintiff was damaged by reason of the Insulin Pricing Scheme. But for the misrepresentations and false prices created by the Insulin Pricing Scheme that

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each Manufacturer–PBM Enterprise employed, Plaintiff would have paid less for diabetes medications.

676. Because the Insulin Pricing Scheme resulted in payors and consumers paying competitive prices for the at-issue medications, the scheme could not have continued without each Manufacturer-PBM Enterprise's participation. In other words, if one of the Manufacturer-PBM Enterprises had opted not to participate in the scheme—and not inflated its list prices—the other enterprises could not have continued to overcharge their own clients. Each enterprise's participation in the scheme—and execution of its own pattern of racketeering activity—was essential to the overall scheme's survival and a direct cause of Plaintiff's injuries.

677. While Defendants' scheme injured an enormous number of payors and plan members, Plaintiff's damages are separate and distinct from those of any other victim that was harmed by the Manufacturer–PBM Defendant Enterprises' Insulin Pricing Scheme.

678. By virtue of these violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), under the provisions of Section 1964(c) of RICO, Defendants are jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiff for three times the damages that were sustained, plus the costs of bringing this suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

679. By virtue of these violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), under the provisions of Section 1964(a) of RICO, the Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief against each Manufacturer and PBM Defendant for their fraudulent reporting of their prices and

their continuing acts to affirmatively misrepresent and/or conceal and suppress material facts concerning their false and inflated prices for diabetes medications, plus the costs of bringing this suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

680. Absent an injunction, the effects of this fraudulent, unfair, and unconscionable conduct will continue. Plaintiff continues to purchase the at-issue diabetes medications. Plaintiff will continue to pay based on the Defendants' false list prices. This continuing fraudulent, unfair, and unconscionable conduct is a serious matter that calls for injunctive relief as a remedy. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief, including an injunction against each Manufacturer and PBM Defendant, to prevent them from affirmatively misrepresenting and/or concealing and suppressing material facts concerning their conduct in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

Count II
Violations of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d)
By Conspiring To Violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)
(against all Defendants)

681. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth herein.

682. Section 1962(d) of RICO provides that it "shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of subsection (a), (b) or (c) of this section."

683. Defendants have violated § 1962(d) by agreeing and conspiring to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c). The object of this conspiracy has been and is to conduct or participate in the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

684. As set forth in detail above, Defendants each knowingly agreed to facilitate the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and each has engaged in numerous overt and predicate fraudulent racketeering acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. Specifically, Defendants agreed to and did inflate the prices of the at-issue drugs in lockstep to achieve an unlawful purpose; Defendants agreed to and did make false or misleading statements or material omissions regarding the reasons for these price increases, the purpose of the Manufacturer Payments exchanged between Defendants, and the PBMs' formulary construction; and the PBMs agreed to and did, in concert, request and receive larger Manufacturer Payments and higher prices in exchange for formulary placement.

685. The nature of the above-described Defendant co-conspirators' acts, material misrepresentations, and omissions in furtherance of the conspiracy gives rise to an inference that they not only agreed to the objective of an 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) violation of RICO by conspiring to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), but they were aware that their ongoing fraudulent and extortionate acts have been and are part of an overall pattern of racketeering activity.

686. Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in the commission of overt acts, including the following unlawful racketeering predicate acts:

a. multiple instances of mail fraud in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1341;

b. multiple instances of wire fraud in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1343; and

c. multiple instances of unlawful activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1952.

687. Defendants' conspiracy to violate the above federal laws and the effects thereof detailed above are continuing and will continue. Plaintiff has been injured in its property by reason of these violations: Plaintiff has paid more for the at-issue drugs than it would have but for Defendants' conspiracy to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

688. By virtue of these violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), Defendants are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff for three times the damages this Plaintiff has sustained, plus the cost of this suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

Count III
Contract, Combination, And Conspiracy In Restraint Of Trade In Violation Of Section 1 Of The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, 15 U.S.C. § 1 (against Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi and CVS Caremark)

689. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained herein.

690. The Manufacturer Defendants and the PBM Defendants engaged in an Insulin Pricing Scheme that took advantage of the disconnect between the end-users of prescription drugs and the end-payors of prescription drugs to manipulate the price of analog insulin throughout the payment chain of distribution so that all parties involved earn competitive profits at the expense of end-payors such as Plaintiff.

691. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, restrain trade or commerce by and through the Insulin Pricing Scheme for analog insulin products which occurred throughout the United States. The Manufacturers set the initial list

prices for their respective insulin medications. Over the last twenty years, list prices have sharply increased in lockstep, even though the cost of production has decreased. Insulins, which today cost Manufacturers as little as $2 per vial to produce, and which were priced at $20 per vial in the 1990s, now range in price from $300 to over $700.

692. The Manufacturer Defendants have in tandem increased the prices of their insulins up to 1000%, taking the same increases down to the decimal point within a few days of one another and, according to a U.S. Senate Finance Committee investigation, "sometimes mirroring" one another in "days or even hours."

693. In its capacity as a PBM, CVS Caremark coordinated with Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi regarding the price of the at-issue diabetes medications, as well as for the placement of these firms' diabetes medications on CVS Caremark's formularies. In its capacity as a PBM, CVS Caremark coordinates with Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi regarding the price of the at-issue diabetes medications, as well as for the placement of these Manufacturers' diabetes medications on CVS Caremark's formularies. OptumInsight is an integral part of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and, during the relevant time, period coordinated directly with the Manufacturer Defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy. OptumInsight analyzed data and other information from the Manufacturer Defendants to advise the other Defendants as to the profitability of the Insulin Pricing Scheme to the benefit of all Defendants. OptumRx is a pharmacy benefit manager and, as such, coordinates

with Novo Nordisk, Eli Lilly, and Sanofi regarding the price of the at-issue diabetes medications, as well as for the placement of these Manufacturers' diabetes medications on OptumRx's drug formularies.

694. The Insulin Pricing Scheme is a coordinated effort between the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants that created enormous profits for Defendants. Each of the Defendants agreed to and participated in the scheme. For example:

695. The Manufacturers and the PBMs are in constant communication and regularly meet and exchange information to construct and refine the PBM formularies that form and fuel the scheme. As part of these communications, the Manufacturers are directly involved in determining not only where their own diabetes medications are placed on the PBMs' formularies and with what restrictions, but also in determining the same for competing products. Through their communications and written contracts, the Manufacturers and the PBMs also agree to rebates, fees, and other payments—that is, kickbacks—in exchange for preferred formulary access.

696. The Manufacturers and the PBMs share confidential and proprietary information with each other in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, such as market data gleaned from the PBMs' drug utilization tracking efforts and mail-order pharmacy claims, internal medical efficacy studies, and financial data. Defendants then use this information in coordination to set the false prices for the at-issue medications and to construct their formularies in the manner that is most profitable

for both sets of Defendants. The data that is used to further this coordinated scheme is compiled, analyzed, and shared either by departments directly housed within the PBM or by subsidiaries of the PBM, as is the case with OptumRx (which utilizes OptumInsight and Optum Analytics).

697. The Manufacturers and the PBMs engage in coordinated outreach programs directly to patients, pharmacies, and prescribing physicians to convince them to switch to the diabetes medications that are more profitable for the PBMs and Manufacturers, even drafting and editing letters in tandem to send out to diabetes patients on behalf of the PBMs' clients. For example, the Grassley-Wyden committee recently released an email in which Eli Lilly discussed paying Defendant UnitedHealth Group and OptumRx additional rebates for every client that was converted to formularies that exclusively preferred Eli Lilly's at-issue drugs, including Humalog. The email continued: "United's leadership committee made one ask of Lilly – that we are highly engaged in the communication/pull through plan.[155] I of course indicated we fully expect to support this massive patient transition [to Eli Lilly's at-issue drugs favored by United] and provider education with the full breadth of Lilly resources. UHC also proactively thanked Lilly for our responsiveness, solution generation and DBU execution."

[155] *A cap on insulin costs benefits millions of Americans with diabetes*, USA Facts (Apr. 15, 2023), https://usafacts.org/articles/a-cap-on-insulin-costs-benefits-millions-of-americans-with-diabetes/

698. As set forth in detail above, Defendants each knowingly agreed to facilitate the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and each has engaged in numerous overt and predicate fraudulent acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. Specifically, Defendants agreed to and did inflate the prices of the at-issue drugs in lockstep to achieve an unlawful purpose; Defendants agreed to and did make false or misleading statements or material omissions regarding the reasons for these price increases, the purpose of the Manufacturer Payments exchanged between Defendants, and the PBMs' formulary construction; and the PBMs agreed to and did, in concert, request and receive larger Manufacturer Payments and higher prices in exchange for formulary placement.

699. The market for analog insulins is somewhat unique among prescription drugs in that virtually all the products on the market are brand-name products, rather than generic products which sell at a far lower price than brand-name drugs. This is due, in part, to the fact that the Manufacturer Defendants' analog insulin products were originally approved as "drugs," which is a combination of chemicals, but in 2010, they fell within the FDA's newly defined category of "biologics," which are products that treat physical issues, but are manufactured from living cells rather than from chemicals.

700. The FDA regulations establishing "biologics" included a process for making generic equivalents for biologic drugs, called "biosimilars." However, since the Manufacturer Defendants' analog insulin products were approved as "drugs" rather than as "biologics," a would-be manufacturer of a generic "biosimilar" insulin

product could not take advantage of that process until 2020, when the FDA made the "biosimilar" process available for insulin products.

701. Prior to 2020, the only entities which could sell generic insulins that were biosimilar to the Manufacturer Defendants' brand-name products were the Manufacturer Defendants themselves, who could have sold "authorized generics" of their own products based upon the prior approval of those products by the FDA. However, there was a financial disincentive for the Manufacturer Defendants to offer authorized generics for sale at lower prices because doing so would cannibalize the market for their brand-name products which would sell for higher prices.

702. The market for analog insulin is relatively inelastic with respect to demand. For most diabetics, taking insulin is not an economic choice. They must take their prescribed insulin or face serious health problems, including death.

703. In addition, there is no incentive for a diabetic to use more insulin if the price were to drop because doing so would cause other health problems.

704. In addition, diabetics whose insulin are paid for by a health plan, including Medicare or Medicaid, which makes up 98% of insulin users,155 are insensitive to price increases because their out-of-pocket cost is limited to the fixed co-pay provided by their respective health plan, while the health plan itself, such as Plaintiff, bears the brunt of any price increases announced by the Manufacturer Defendants.

705. The Manufacturer Defendants and the PBM Defendants all understood that it was to their individual and collective advantage to maintain high list prices for

analog insulin because doing so would allow all of them to generate higher revenue and profits than if they competed on price.

706. As is explained above, for years prior to 2023, the Manufacturer Defendants announced list prices for analog in lockstep with each other, i.e., when one Manufacturer Defendant would announce an increase in its list price, the other Manufacturers would raise their own list prices by a like amount within days of the announcement of the first price increase.

707. In theory, it was the PBMs' role to negotiate lower prescription drug prices on behalf of end-payors. In practice, the Manufacturer Defendants and the PBM Defendants agreed to and did take advantage of the Byzantine system for payment of prescription drugs to collect excessive, competitive profits.

708. Rather than negotiating with the Manufacturer Defendants to lower their list prices for analog insulin, the PBM Defendants at first did nothing because the higher list prices charged by the Manufacturer Defendants raised the PBMs' administrative fees paid by the Manufacturers on the front end and dispensing fees paid by end-payors on the back end. However, when they came under increasing pressure from end-payors to do something to control ever-increasing insulin prices, rather than negotiate lower list prices, the PBM Defendants chose to negotiate rebates from the Manufacturers of the revenue earned by their ever-increasing list prices in return for favorable placement on end-payor formularies. By doing so, the PBM Defendants increased their own revenues at the expense of the end-payors.

709. As the pricing system is set up in the United States, prescription drug manufacturers set the list price or WAC, which is the starting point for all pricing thereafter. The WAC is the price that manufacturers charge to wholesalers. Wholesalers, in turn, charge retailers based upon their AWP, which is generally the WAC plus 20%, subject to volume and other discounts available for other goods generally in the economy.

710. At this point in the payment chain, the PBMs get paid an administrative fee, which is a percentage based upon the WAC and/or AWP, for handling the paperwork and other arrangements for the sales in the chain of distribution for the prescription drugs themselves. Thus, the higher the manufacturers' WAC, the higher the PBMs' administrative fee at this point in the chain of payment since the administrative fee would be the same percentage of a bigger number.

711. Also, in the chain of payment, the PBMs are charged with negotiating the prices end-payors pay for prescription drugs used by their suppliers. They do so by negotiating rebates rather than price cuts from the drug manufacturers. These rebates are paid by the manufacturers to the PBMs.

712. Upon information and belief, PBMs are compensated at this point in the chain of payment based upon the size of the rebate they are able to negotiate with the drug manufacturer. Thus, in addition to getting a higher administrative fee with a higher WAC, if the PBMs are able to negotiate the same net price for the drug to

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be paid by end-payors, the PBMs compensation would be greater because they would be negotiating a larger rebate from a larger WAC.

713. As the PBMs consolidated during the mid-2010s, they were able to negotiate larger rebates for themselves because they were in a position to threaten the Manufacturer Defendants with being excluded from the formulary for the particular group of end-payors the PBM was negotiating on behalf of.

714. A formulary is the set of prescription drugs an end-payor will pay for on their particular prescription plan. A drug's placement on the formulary will determine how much the plan beneficiary using the drug will pay as a co-pay.

715. A more favorable placement means the plan beneficiary would pay a lower co-pay, which, in turn, would make it more likely for the plan beneficiary to use the lower-co-pay drug, if the beneficiary has a choice. On the other hand, if the drug is not on the formulary at all, the drug would not be covered by the health plan and the plan beneficiary would have to pay full retail price. In the case of analog insulin, this could be the difference between a $35 copay and a retail price of well over $300.

716. In some cases, the Manufacturer Defendants would negotiate rebates for favorable placement on the respective formulary, while in other cases, the Manufacturer Defendants might also attempt to negotiate exclusive placement for their insulin products on a particular formulary. Exclusive placement would cost a greater rebate but would exclude the other Manufacturer Defendants' products from that particular formulary.

717. The PBM Defendants' negotiations of rebates from the Manufacturer Defendant was obscure in the sense that the Manufacturer Defendants knew that they were negotiating with a particular PBM for placement of their respective insulin products, but only the PBM would know what the respective rebate bids would be and for what kind of placement on the formulary being negotiated.

718. An additional feature that was often negotiated during this time period was what was called "price protection." When price protection was included in the contract between the PBM and Manufacturer, if the Manufacturer raised its WAC more than a certain percentage, generally between 5% and 8% during the contract term, the Manufacturer would have to pay the PBM a higher rebate to make up for the higher WAC.

719. However, the price protection did nothing to discourage raising prices and ultimately was to the PBMs advantage, not the advantage of end-payors, because if the Manufacturer raised the WAC, the PBM got a higher administrative fee and dispensing fee and there was a larger rebate paid to the PBM.

720. After the rebates have been negotiated for a particular formulary for a particular year, what happens with the rebates after they are paid to the PBMs is as obscure as the negotiation of the rebates themselves. While it is generally believed that a portion of the rebates is passed along to the end-payor by the PBM, whether that actually happens and, if so, how much is passed along to the end-payor is a

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matter of conjecture because the contractual arrangements among PBMs, end-payors, and pharmacies are confidential.

721. One fact that is clear is that the arrangements agreed to by the Manufacturer Defendants and the PBM Defendants in the vertical chain of payment to artificially manipulate prices resulted in competitive prices paid by end-payors that are higher than what end-payors such as Plaintiff would have paid in a competitive market. Each such negotiated price and payment relationship between a Manufacturer Defendant and a PBM Defendant is an illegal restraint of trade.

722. To the extent that each such restraint of trade is claimed by Defendants to provide procompetitive benefits, such claimed benefits are manifestly outweighed by the restraint's anticompetitive detriments as fully set forth in this Complaint.

723. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount equal to the difference between what it paid for the Manufacturer Defendants' analog insulin products and what it would have paid in a competitive market.

Count IV
Violations Of The Maryland Antitrust Act,
Maryland Commercial Law Code § 11-201 et seq.
(against all Defendants)

724. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained herein.

725. The Maryland Antitrust Act provides that a person may not "[b]y contract, combination, or conspiracy with one or more other persons, unreasonably restrain trade or commerce." Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 11-204(a)(1). The Act authorizes

"[a] person whose business or property has been injured or threatened with injury by a violation of § 11-204 [to] maintain an action for damages or for an injunction or both against any person who has committed the violation regardless of whether the person maintaining the action dealt directly or indirectly with the person who has committed the violation." Id. § 11-209(b)(2)(i).

726. Hagerstown Community College is a "person" as defined by the Act. Id. §§ 11-201(f), 11-209(b)(1).

727. Defendants are "person[s]" as defined by the Act. Id. § 11-201(f).

728. As alleged at length above, the Insulin Pricing Scheme represents a conspiracy between Defendants to raise the prices of the subject diabetes medications, allowing Defendants to use supracompetitive pricing to earn massive and unjustified profits at the expense of Washington County and other purchasers of insulin.

729. The relevant geographic market is the United States. The relevant product market is the market for insulin.

730. As alleged at length above, the prices for insulin across the Manufacturer Defendants have risen in lockstep. Indeed, "competitors" in the market have mirrored price increases "within days or even hours."[156]

[156] Grassley & Wyden Report, *supra*, note 10 at 6; *see also* Figures 7 & 8

731. Various aspects of the insulin market and supply chain make it conducive to conspiracy.

732. As an initial matter, the insulin market is highly concentrated; the Manufacturer Defendants control more than 90% of the insulin market within the United States.

733. The insulin market is not just oligopolistic, but there is also transparent pricing as to the list prices of the drugs. List price changes are published by manufacturers through drug pricing compendia and other sources.

734. The PBM services market in the United States is also highly concentrated; the PBM Defendants control approximately 80% of the PBM market within the United States.

735. Insulin is a classic example of an inelastic good. For those who need the drug, it is a critical necessity, and they cannot simply opt not to purchase the drug even when prices rise. Nor is there an incentive to buy more insulin when prices drop because taking too much insulin is itself dangerous. Additionally, because insurance pays for part of, if not the bulk of, the cost of insulin for those who are covered, end users are distanced from changes in the actual full price of the drug, and such changes accordingly have less effect on their purchasing behaviors.

736. Additionally, there are high barriers to entry for both potential new PBMs and Insulin manufacturers.

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737. In regard to the high barriers to entry for insulin manufacturers, insulin is a biologic, which is more difficult and expensive to produce than other types of medications, such as those made up of chemical compounds. Further, new manufacturers of insulin would be forced to avoid or challenge the existing manufacturers' patents regarding insulins, which, as previously alleged, have been extended through evergreening. Additionally, as alleged above, the creation of biosimilar or follow-on insulins is tedious, expensive, and resource intensive. Finally, a new manufacturer of insulin has to persuade the PBM Defendants to include their drugs on their formularies in order to access a large swath of customers. As alleged above, the PBM Defendants have actively excluded biosimilar insulins and insulins with lower list prices from their formularies, making them inaccessible to customers and preventing those products from gaining market share.

738. There are similarly high barriers to entry for new PBMs. PBMs' value proposition is that they represent large purchasing power and, as such, have greater leverage when negotiating with manufacturers, pharmacies, and distributors. Accordingly, PBMs promise that because of this leverage they can negotiate greater discounts for payors and insurers. New PBMs, by their nature, represent less purchasing power and, accordingly, have less leverage in negotiating with manufacturers and have less to promise new customers.

739. Defendants had strong motives to engage in the Insulin Pricing Scheme. Increasing the list prices of insulin has allowed for increased revenues for the PBM

Defendants, whose fees, rebates, and other types of payment are typically based upon the list prices of medications. Further, increasing the list prices of insulin allowed for the Manufacturer Defendants to increase revenues and minimize the effects of increased rebates and other payments to PBM Defendants in exchange for favorable treatment on their formularies. Increasing the list prices of their insulins in lockstep allowed the Manufacturer Defendants to avoid undercutting each other for their collective benefit.

740. Absent any conspiracy, the Manufacturer Defendants' decisions to raise, rather than lower or maintain, insulin prices are inexplicable.

741. Indeed, as alleged above, the Manufacturer Defendants' typical justification for high prices—"Research and Development" costs—was rejected by both the House Oversight Committee Report and Grassley & Wyden Report.[157]

742. The costs of producing insulin are low, and the lockstep price changes are not correlated to any corresponding increase in costs or demand.

743. Further, given the Manufacturer Defendants' supracompetitive pricing, it would have been in any of the Manufacturer Defendants' best interest to reduce prices to attempt to capture more market share.

[157] Grassley & Wyden Report, *supra*, note 10 at 17; see Oversight Report, *supra*, note 52 at 164

744. Defendants had plentiful opportunities to negotiate, agree to, and manage the Insulin Pricing Scheme and conspiracy through their involvement and participation in both PCMA and PhRMA.

745. Accordingly, as described above, Defendants engaged in a conspiracy, through arrangements and agreements between Manufacturer Defendants and PBM Defendants, to inflate the price of insulin. This conspiracy includes the agreements between Manufacturer Defendants to raise prices in lockstep and the agreements between Manufacturer Defendants and PBM Defendants to increase list prices in exchange for rebates and other payments funneled back to the PBM Defendants that resulted in supracompetitive prices for payors. Each of these agreements is an unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of the Maryland Antitrust Act.

746. Any procompetitive benefit to Defendants' conspiracy and agreements restraining trade—if it exists—is manifestly outweighed by the anticompetitive effects, most notably the supracompetitive prices of insulin.

747. As a result of their violations of the Maryland Antitrust Act, Defendants are liable to Hagerstown Community College for treble the damages sustained by Hagerstown Community College, the costs of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, and any and all other remedies deemed appropriate by the Court and authorized by law.

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Count V
Violations Of The Maryland Consumer Protection Act,
Maryland Commercial Law Code § 13-101 et. seq.
(against Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi and CVS Caremark)

748. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained herein.

749. Plaintiff brings this claim against Manufacturer Defendants: Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi as well as CVS Caremark, who provided PBM services to Hagerstown Community College.

750. The Maryland Consumer Protection Act ("CPA") bars "unfair, abusive, or deceptive trade practices" in the sale or offer for sale of any consumer good or consumer services. Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 13-303(1)-(2). The Act authorizes an action by "any person" "to recover for injury or loss sustained by him as the result of a practice prohibited by this title." *Id.* § 13-408(a).

751. Hagerstown Community College is a "person" and "consumer" as defined in the CPA. *Id.* § 13-101(c), (h).

752. Defendants are each a "person" as defined in the CPA. *Id.* § 13-101(c).

753. Insulin is a "consumer good" as defined in the CPA. *Id.* § 13-101(d)(1)-(2).

754. Unfair, abusive, or deceptive trade practices include any:

a. "False, falsely disparaging, or misleading oral or written statement, visual description, or other representation of any kind which has the capacity, tendency, or effect of deceiving or misleading consumers." *Id.* § 13-301(1).

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b. "Representation that: Consumer goods, consumer realty, or consumer services have a sponsorship, approval, accessory, characteristic, ingredient, use, benefit, or quantity which they do not have." *Id.* § 13-301(2).

c. "Failure to state a material fact if the failure deceives or tends to deceive." *Id.* § 13-301(3).

d. "Deception, fraud, false pretense, false premise, misrepresentation, or knowing concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact with the intent that a consumer rely on the same in connection with: (i) The promotion or sale of any consumer goods, consumer realty, or consumer service . . . ." *Id.* § 13-301(9).

755. Defendants' conduct in executing the Insulin Pricing Scheme constitutes unfair and deceptive trade practices prohibited by the CPA. This conduct includes, at minimum:

a. Manufacturer Defendants' publication of prices for the subject diabetes medications that misrepresented the true cost of those medications. Manufacturer Defendants held these prices out as the actual price for the subject diabetes medications knowing the prices were grossly inflated, in excess of the cost of the medications, and not reflective of the actual price the Manufacturers received for the medications.

b. Manufacturer Defendants misrepresented and concealed, suppressed, and omitted the reasons for increased list prices of the subject diabetes medications.

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c. CVS Caremark deceptively used Manufacturer Defendants' inflated list prices to calculate the prices and fees paid by payors, such as Hagerstown Community College, and concealed, suppressed, or omitted information regarding the inflated nature of the list prices being charged.

d. CVS Caremark misrepresented their role in setting the prices paid for the subject diabetes medications, including by claiming they were working to generate savings for payors and beneficiaries. CVS Caremark concealed, suppressed, and failed to disclose their role in causing the increase in diabetes medication prices by providing favorable formulary placement in exchange for higher list prices and greater rebates and other payments.

e. CVS Caremark misrepresented and concealed, suppressed, and failed to disclose the amount and nature of the rebate and other payments received from the Manufacturer Defendants.

756. CVS Caremark's unfair and deceptive conduct was done with the knowledge, consent, and cooperation of the Manufacturer Defendants.

757. The Manufacturer Defendants' unfair and deceptive conduct was done with the knowledge, consent, and cooperation of CVS Caremark.

758. Defendants' misrepresentations had the tendency to, and did, deceive consumers, including Hagerstown Community College.

759. Defendants' unfair and deceptive conduct continues to this day. And Defendants' misrepresentations about the true prices of the subject diabetes

medications continue to cause Hagerstown Community College to purchase these medications at an excessive and inflated price. Unless stopped, these violations will continue to harm Hagerstown Community College and other payors.

760. Every purchase of the subject diabetes medications at inflated prices caused by the Insulin Pricing Scheme constitutes its own violation of the CPA, and Hagerstown Community College has suffered harm by paying for the subject diabetes medications in these purchases. This harm includes the amounts overpaid for the subject diabetes medications.

761. As a result of their violations of the CPA, Defendants are liable to Hagerstown Community College for damages, in an amount to be proven at trial, attorneys' fees, costs, and any and all other remedies deemed appropriate by the Court and authorized by law.

Count VI
Common Law Fraud
(against all Defendants)

762. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained herein.

763. Defendants affirmatively misrepresented, omitted, or concealed and suppressed material facts concerning, among other things:

- the true cost and price of the at-issue drugs;
- the inflated and fraudulent nature of the list prices set and charged by Defendants for the at-issue drugs;

- the existence, amount, flow, and purposes of discounts and rebates offered or negotiated by Defendants for the at-issue medications; and

- the role that Defendants played in the price paid for the at-issue, including marketing materials and other public statements stating that Defendants decrease the price of prescription drugs for consumers.

764. Defendants' false representations and omissions were material to Plaintiff.

765. Defendants knew that their representations and omissions were false and misleading. They knew, for example, that the list prices for the at-issue drugs were excessive, inflated, and untethered to any competitive market price. They knew that these list prices were artificially inflated to fund kickbacks for the PBMs in exchange for preferred formulary placement.

766. These Defendants intended that Plaintiff would rely on their misrepresentations and omissions. Through their scheme, the Pharmacy Benefit Manager Defendants leveraged formulary control for ever-increasing Manufacturer Payments while the Manufacturer Defendants maintained or increased their profit margins or sales volume as preferred formulary members. Defendants intended to profit at the expense of payors like Plaintiff.

767. Plaintiff reasonably relied on these Defendants' deception, and these Defendants intended that they would so rely. Plaintiff had no way of discerning that these Defendants were, in fact, deceiving it because they possessed exclusive knowledge regarding the nature of diabetes drug pricing; intentionally concealed the

foregoing from Plaintiff and the public; and made incomplete or false representations about the pricing of the at-issue drugs and their role in that pricing, while purposefully withholding material facts from Plaintiff that contradicted these these representations.

768. Plaintiff relied on these Defendants' false list prices. Because of the Insulin Pricing Scheme, list prices have skyrocketed and the spread between list price and net price has ballooned in turn. Plaintiff is injured by this list and net price divergence. Through the scheme, these Defendants have forced payors, including Plaintiff, to pay not just for the drugs, but also for undisclosed kickbacks that are paid to PBMs.

769. These Defendants took steps to ensure that their employees and co-conspirators did not reveal the details of the Insulin Pricing Scheme to Plaintiff.

770. These Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to disclose, truthfully, all facts concerning the true cost of the at-issue medications and the inflated and fraudulent nature of their pricing; the existence, amount, flow, and purpose of rebates and discounts negotiated for those products; and the role that Defendants played in increasing the price of the at-issue drugs.

771. These Defendants possessed superior knowledge of essential facts about the at-issue drugs and their prices. That information was peculiarly and exclusively in their control and not available to payors, including Plaintiff. In light of their

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misleading or incomplete representations, these Defendants also had an obligation to disclose facts related to the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

772. These Defendants hatched their deceptive schemes and knew that Plaintiff did not know (and could not reasonably discover) that they sought to artificially inflate the price of the insulin medications. These Defendants not only concealed all the facts concerning the true cost of the at-issue medications but went further to make affirmative misrepresentations in marketing materials and other communications that these Defendants worked to lower the ultimate cost of prescription medications. These Defendants engaged in this fraudulent concealment at the expense of Plaintiff.

773. Plaintiff was not aware of the concealed and misrepresented material facts referenced above, and it would not have acted as it did, had it known the truth.

774. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants' fraudulent scheme, Plaintiff sustained damages, including but not limited to paying excessive and inflated prices for the at-issue medications.

775. These Defendants valued their profits over the trust, health, and safety of Plaintiff and diabetics across the country. These Defendants repeatedly misrepresented the price of the at-issue drugs.

776. These Defendants' actions, misrepresentations, and omissions demonstrate callous disregard for not only the rule of law but also public health. Indeed, as a direct result of these Defendants' actions, access to live-saving diabetes medications has been limited, denied, or forgone.

777. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Moreover, because these Defendants acted wantonly, maliciously, oppressively, recklessly, deliberately, and with intent to defraud Plaintiff and for the purpose of enriching themselves to the public's detriment, Defendants' conduct warrants punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

778. In 2018, the Manufacturer Defendants charged an average of $98.70 for their insulin products in the United States, while the same products were sold for the equivalent of $14.40 in Japan, $12.00 in Canada, $11.00 in Germany, $9.08 in France, $7.52 in the United Kingdom, and less than $7.00 in Australia.

779. Throughout the time period covered by this Complaint, there was a similar price discrepancy between the prices at which the Manufacturer Defendants sold analog insulin in the United States and what they charged elsewhere.

780. For purposes of the transactions that are the subject of this Complaint, both Plaintiff and its insulin-using Beneficiaries were the "consumer" because both were damaged by the unlawful pricing behavior and paid excessive amounts for the competitively priced insulin products.

781. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has suffered an actual loss equal to the difference between the amount it paid for the Manufacturer Defendants' products and what it would have paid had the products been sold at legitimate prices without the Illegal Pricing Scheme.

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Count VII
Unjust Enrichment
(against all Defendants)

782. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained herein.

783. This cause of action is alleged in the alternative to any claim Plaintiff may have for legal relief.

784. Plaintiff conferred a benefit upon Defendants Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, Express Scripts, CVS Caremark and OptumRx (for purposes of Count VI, "Defendants").

785. Plaintiff conferred a benefit on Defendants by purchasing the at-issue insulins at artificially and illegally inflated prices as established by the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

786. Plaintiff conferred this benefit upon Defendants to Plaintiff's financial detriment.

787. Defendants deceived Plaintiff and have received a financial windfall from the Insulin Pricing Scheme at Plaintiff's expense.

788. Defendants wrongfully secured and retained a benefit in the form of amounts paid for diabetes medications, unearned fees, and other payments collected based on the market forces and prices generated by the Insulin Pricing Scheme, and revenues that would not have been realized but for the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

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789. Defendants wrongfully secured and retained a benefit in the form of revenues and profits to which they were not entitled, which did not represent the fair market value of the goods or services they offered, and which were obtained at Plaintiff's expense.

790. Defendants wrongfully secured and retained a benefit in the form of monies paid at artificially inflated prices for the at-issue medications that would not have existed but for the Defendants' misconduct.

791. Defendants were aware of the benefit, voluntarily accepted it, and retained and appreciated the benefit, to which they were not entitled, all at Plaintiff's expense.

792. Any Defendant's retention of any portion of any benefit obtained by way of the Insulin Pricing Scheme is unjust and inequitable regardless of the Insulin Pricing Scheme's legality.

793. Each Defendant's retention of any portion of the benefit violates the fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience. Even absent Plaintiff's ability to prove the elements of any other claim, it would be unfair, unjust, and inequitable for any Defendant to retain any portion of the benefit.

794. Even absent legal wrongdoing by any or all Defendants, Plaintiff has a better claim to the benefit than any Defendant.

795. The benefit retained is in an amount not less than the difference between the reasonable or fair market value of the drugs for which Plaintiff paid and the actual value of the drugs Defendants delivered and, as to CVS Caremark, the reasonable or

fair market value of the services for which Plaintiff paid and the actual value of services rendered with respect to the at-issue drugs.

796. Defendants should not be permitted to retain the benefit conferred upon them by Plaintiff and restitution is appropriate to prevent the unjust enrichment.

797. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks disgorgement of the benefit and seeks restitution, rescission, or such other relief as will restore to Plaintiff that to which it is entitled.

Count VIII
Civil Conspiracy
(against all Defendants)

798. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations contained herein.

799. Defendants' conduct described herein constitutes an agreement between two or more parties to commit an unlawful act or a lawful act by unlawful means and Defendants' overt acts in furtherance of this conspiracy caused Plaintiff's damages.

800. Defendants aided and abetted one another to violate federal laws and commit common law fraud.

801. Each Defendant agreed to and carried out acts in furtherance of the Insulin Pricing Scheme that artificially and egregiously inflated the price of diabetes medications.

802. Each PBM Defendant made a conscious commitment to participate in the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

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803. The Manufacturer Defendants agreed with each other and the PBM Defendants to intentionally raise their diabetes medication prices and then pay back a significant portion of those prices to the PBMs.

804. In exchange for the Manufacturer Defendants inflating their prices and making large secret payments, the PBM Defendants agreed to and did grant preferred formulary status to the Manufacturer Defendants' diabetes medications.

805. Each Defendant shares a common purpose of perpetuating the Insulin Pricing Scheme and neither the PBM Defendants nor the Manufacturer Defendants alone could have accomplished the Insulin Pricing Scheme without their co-conspirators.

806. The PBM Defendants need the Manufacturer Defendants to inflate the reported price of their diabetes medications and to make secret payments back to the PBM Defendants in order for the PBM Defendants to profit off the Insulin Pricing Scheme.

807. The Manufacturer Defendants need the PBM Defendants to grant their diabetes medications preferred formulary placement in order to maintain access to a majority of payors and diabetics.

808. As discussed throughout this Complaint, the Insulin Pricing Scheme resulted from explicit agreements, direct coordination, constant communication, and exchange of information between the PBMs and the Manufacturers.

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809. In addition to the preceding direct evidence of an agreement, Defendants' conspiracy is also demonstrated by the following indirect evidence that infers Defendants conspired to engage in fraudulent conduct:

- Defendants refuse to disclose the details of their pricing structures, agreements and sales figures in order maintain the secrecy of the Insulin Pricing Scheme;

- Numerous ongoing government investigations, hearings and inquiries have targeted the Insulin Pricing Scheme and the collusion between the Manufacturer and PBM Defendants, including:

- In 2016, the Manufacturer Defendants received civil investigative demands from at least the State of Washington relating to the pricing of their insulin products and their relationships with the PBM Defendants;

- In 2017, the Manufacturer Defendants received civil investigation demands from the States of Minnesota, California and Florida related to the pricing of their insulin products and their relationships with the PBMs;

- Letters from numerous senators and representatives in recent years to the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission asking them to investigate potential collusion among Defendants;

- A 2017 House Oversight committee investigation into the corporate strategies of drug companies, including Manufacturer Defendants, seeking information on the increasing price of drugs and manufacturers efforts to preserve market share and pricing power;

- A 2018 Senate report titled "Insulin: A Lifesaving Drug Too Often Out of Reach" aimed addressing the dramatic increase in the price of insulin; and

- Several 2019 hearings before both the Senate Financing Committee and the House Oversight and Reform Committees on the Insulin Pricing Scheme and the collusion between the PBMs and the Manufacturers; and

- Senate Finance Committee's recent two-year probe into the Insulin Pricing Scheme and the conspiracy between the Manufacturers and the PBMs.

- The astronomical rise in the price of the at-issue drugs coincides with PBM Defendants' rise to power within the pharmaceutical pricing system starting in 2003.

810. Plaintiff was and continues to be damaged by the conspiracy when it overpaid for the diabetes medications as result of Defendants' unlawful actions.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for entry of judgment against the Defendants for all the relief requested herein and to which the Plaintiff may otherwise be entitled, including:

A. That the Court determine that Defendants have violated RICO as set forth in Counts I and II, federal and state antitrust law as set forth in Counts III and IV, have violated the Maryland Consumer Protection Act as set forth in Count V, have engaged in Fraud as set forth in Count VI, have been unjustly enriched as set forth in Count VII, and engaged in a civil conspiracy as alleged in Count VIII.

B. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against the Defendants for damages in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court, in a specific amount to be proven at trial;

C. That Plaintiff be granted the following specific relief:

1. In accordance with 15 U.S.C. § 26 and Maryland law, that Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees, and the officers, directors, partners, agents, and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, be enjoined and restrained from in any manner continuing, maintaining or renewing the conduct, contract, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein in violation of RICO, federal and state antitrust law, and the Maryland Consumer Protection, or from entering into any other contract, conspiracy or

combination having a similar purpose or effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program or device having a similar purpose or effect;

2. That Defendants be ordered to disgorge all profits and provide equitable restitution to Plaintiff for its payments for the at-issue drugs;

3. That Plaintiff:

i. be awarded treble damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c);

ii. be awarded restitution, damages, disgorgement, penalties, treble damages, and/or all other legal and equitable monetary remedies available under the federal and state laws set forth in this Complaint, and the general equitable powers of this Court in an amount according to proof;

iii. be awarded punitive damages because Defendants knowingly, willfully, wantonly and intentionally harmed the health, wellbeing, and financial interests of Plaintiff and its Beneficiaries;

iv. be awarded pre- and post-judgment interest as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and after the date of service of the initial complaint in this action;

v. recover its costs of suit, including its reasonable attorney's fees, as provided by law and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), 15 U.S.C. § 26, and

vi. be awarded such other, further, and different relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Hagerstown Community College demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: December 13, 2024

FRANTZ LAW GROUP, APLC

/s/ William B. Shinoff, Esq.
James P. Frantz, Esq.,
Willam B. Shinoff, Esq.
M. Regina Bagdasarian, Esq.
Kristin J. Westphal, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on December 13, 2024, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Willam B. Shinoff, Esq.